

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 8 Number 2408

AMMAN, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1983 — SAFAR 3, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Syria to call up reserve forces

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria has decided to call up its reserves soon as part of a general mobilisation, a presidential palace spokesman said Monday. The spokesman was confirming earlier reports that the call-up decision was taken to "face U.S. and Israeli troop concentrations which aim at launching an attack against Syria." Official Syrian media have accused the United States, which has boosted its fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean to 30 ships, of planning a joint attack on Syria with Israeli forces. Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Shara' said recently that Washington was using the twin truck-bombings of U.S. and French troops in Beirut on Oct. 23 as a pretext for an attack on Syria. Syria has denied any involvement in the attacks.

Jordanian embassy official killed

ATHENS (R) — A gunman killed an employee of the Jordanian embassy and seriously wounded another in central Athens Monday, police said. Eyewitnesses said a young man aged 25 to 30 shot Ahmad Mohammad Ogleh, 35, and Mohammad Rashid, 30, in a street and escaped on foot. Doctors said both were shot in the head. Mr. Rashid died soon after arriving in hospital in a coma, while Mr. Ogleh was undergoing surgery. Jordanian Ambassador Khaled Madadha was at the hospital seeking information about what happened. Witnesses of the shooting described the gunman as swarthy with dark curly hair and a moustache, possibly an Arab.

Syria closes Arafat's office

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Syrian authorities have sealed off Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat's office in Damascus, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said Monday. Quoting a cable received by PLO office in Amman, Petra said a Syrian intelligence force closed down Mr. Arafat's office, which used to serve as his residence as well. The place is also the main quarters for the PLO Executive Committee and Central Council's meetings. Petra added.

Israeli-backed militia leader killed

BEIRUT (R) — The local head of an Israeli-backed militia was killed Monday in an ambush in the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh, Lebanon's official national news agency said. The man headed the Nabatiyeh branch of the "National Guard," a militia Israel has set up in southern Lebanon to help it police the territory it occupies. Three of his aides were also wounded, the agency said.

Israeli post attacked near Sidon

TEL AVIV (R) — A bazooka rocket was fired at an Israeli checkpoint near the South Lebanese town of Sidon Sunday, Israeli military sources said. The attack set off a round of firing by Israeli soldiers in the area. Earlier, Beirut Radio said an explosion near the newly-occupied Israeli military government offices set off heavy bursts of machine-gun fire.

British-Iraqi trade discussions held

BAGHDAD (R) — British Trade Minister Paul Channon, on a Middle East tour to boost economic ties, Monday met Iraq's first Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. Mr. Channon expressed British confidence in the Iraqi economy and the readiness of British companies to join development projects, INA said.

Luce, Mubarak discuss Mideast

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had talks Monday with British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce on Middle East developments, including the situation in Lebanon. Mr. Luce told reporters after the 30-minute meeting: "It was a very full exchange of views, not only about bilateral relations but also about problems in the Middle East. I really welcomed the chance to hear the president's views."

Chinese quake kills 30

PEKING (R) — A large earthquake occurring just before dawn Monday killed at least 30 people in one of China's most densely populated areas, the New China News Agency said. The casualties were the first reported from the stricken area along the borders of the neighbouring provinces of Shandong, Hebei and Henan.

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Fighting spreads to Tripoli city Shells, rockets pound Baddawi

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Shells and rockets from Syrian-held positions pounded Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's forces for the fifth day Monday as the savage battle between rival Palestinian factions spread to the city of Tripoli itself.

Rockets and artillery rounds from launchers hidden in olive groves south of the city slammed into Mr. Arafat's stronghold at the Baddawi refugee camp and the city's outskirts for most of the day. In one minute at the height of the barrage 65 rockets and shells crashed into the lower slopes of Mount Turbul, a strategic 680-metre hill to the east of Baddawi, and Arafat defensive positions around the camp. Four columns of black smoke billowed more than two kilometres in the sky from blazing storage tanks at the nearby oil refinery, dwarfing the scrub-covered mount. Residents reported that Arafat loyalists based in the orange groves on the city's northern outskirts were firing volleys of rockets towards the Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels. The loyalists, who abandoned a second stronghold at the Nahr Al Bared camp on Saturday night, set up positions overnight in an arc from the city's port to the hard-

pressed Baddawi camp. As the death toll from five days of fighting was estimated by security sources at 250, rebel leader Abu Musa was quoted by newspapers as saying he did not want to drive Mr. Arafat out of the area. "We are only calling him to a dialogue of reform," Abu Musa, whose real name is Colonel Saeed Musa, said.

Abu Musa said he had no desire to fight Mr. Arafat and "our interest is to stay in Lebanon and fight against Israel." He said the Palestinian National Congress should elect a new PLO leadership. He said 75 per cent of Fateh forces had joined the mutineers, who oppose Mr. Arafat's moderate policies. The rebels have presented a list of reforms including collective leadership of the PLO. The right-wing "Voice of Lebanon" radio said the fighting in the past 24 hours had been intense and shells were crashing into the refugee camp at the rate of 50 per minute.

Arafat supporters occupy Arab League office in Bonn; Egypt denies sending arms to Arafat; Habash urges factions to end fighting; Iraq backs Arafat, page 2.

GCC opens summit

DOHA (R) — Leaders from the six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) opened policy talks here Monday amid concern over the war between Iran and Iraq and fighting between rival Palestinian factions in north Lebanon. The leaders from Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates were meeting in a heavily-guarded 'seafont hotel in the Qatari capital. Qatari ruler Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani told the opening meeting it gathered "in very critical circumstances in which our Arab Nation is facing the gravest dangers."

Fighting in Lebanon between supporters and opponents of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is expected to be high on the agenda, with the leaders expected to underline their support for Mr. Arafat as leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

As Mr. Arafat and his forces defended their last stronghold in Lebanon, senior Arafat aide Khaled Al Hassan arrived here to brief the leaders on the fighting, Palestinian sources said.

Tight security for GCC summit, page 2.

Assad blames Arafat

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday blamed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat for escalating and complicating inter-Palestinian differences.

"Syria has done its best to help Palestinian brothers resolve their differences," he said.

But in a clear reference to the embattled guerrilla leader, he added: "A well-known side has pushed things forward on the path of escalation and complication."

Mr. Assad made the comment, reported by the official Syrian News Agency SANA, during talks with visiting Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

SANA said Mr. Assad had expressed regrets over the current fighting between rival Palestinian groups in northern Lebanon, where fighters loyal to Mr. Arafat were under heavy shell and rocket attack from Syrian-held positions.

Beirut airport closed, U.S. Marines under fire

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy fighting broke out around U.S. Marine positions near Beirut airport Monday, forcing the airport to close, officials said.

One Marine was wounded in the fighting, which Marine spokesman Major Robert Jordan described as some of the heaviest in the area since a Sept. 25 ceasefire agreement.

Maj. Jordan said U.S. positions around the airport came under small arms, mortar and rocket-propelled grenade attack from nearby suburbs and hills.

The Marines, who went onto maximum alert, returned the fire with automatic weapons and 60-mm mortars, he said. The injured Marine was very slightly wounded.

Britain warns U.S. against retaliation

LONDON (R) — Britain cautioned Monday against the risks involved if the U.S. strikes militarily to avenge the killing of American Marines in Beirut, U.S. sources said.

The warning was delivered by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam began an urgent "fence-mending" tour of West European capitals.

A senior U.S. official said Mrs. Thatcher "expressed her concern over the downside (negative effects) of any... step" such as a U.S. retaliatory raid against Syrian-backed militiamen in Lebanon.

The official said the U.S. administration would think carefully before taking any action intended to protect the position of the four-nation Western peace force in Beirut.

Mr. Dam is on a three-day European swing primarily to persuade

critical allies, including Britain, France and West Germany, that the U.S. was right to invade Grenada two weeks ago.

A spokesman for the prime minister refused comment on the reported warning. "We are not getting into that," he said.

The spokesman said Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Dam agreed to keep in touch on the 5,800-man Beirut force, in which Britain has 100 troops alongside U.S., French and Italian units. The U.S. and France lost about 280 men in suicide attacks two weeks ago.

The Reagan administration has stayed silent on press reports of a possible reprisal raid. But speculation has continued with the despatch of at least 29 U.S. warships and about 300 aircraft to the Mediterranean area.

Nothing is finished in Beirut, says Weinberger, page 2.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Abdulai Contai (centre) as Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem listens (Petra photo).

King receives message from Sierra Leone

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a message from Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The message was delivered to the King by Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Abdulali Counti during a meeting held at the Nadwa Palace, Petra said. The agency did not give

the contents of the message.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the president and chairman of the board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour, Petra added.

Mr. Counti arrived in Amman Sunday.

Fateh conference opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day regional conference of the Palestinian mainstream commando group, Fateh, opened at the Tunisian city of Benzer Monday.

The meeting is attended by Fateh Central Committee members, directors of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offices all over the world, heads of the movement's various sections and a number of leading Fateh military officers, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported.

from Tunis.

A Palestinian source said the conference, attended by 200 Fateh officials, will discuss the current situation in northern Lebanon, the general positions of the organisation in various regions.

The participants in the meeting expressed support for PLO leader Yasser Arafat and readiness "to face the conspiracy carried out by non-Palestinians under Palestinian cover," Petra said.

Arab peace mission assigned to Syria

TUNIS (Agencies) — A peace mission representing five Arab states will go to Damascus Tuesday in an attempt to halt fighting between rival factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in north Lebanon, the Tunisian news agency TAP said Monday.

The mission, representing Algeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and North Yemen, will contact Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as part of "concerted Arab efforts to put an end to the bloodshed in north Lebanon," the agency said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and his supporters are under siege from Syrian-backed rebels in their last Lebanese stronghold, near Tripoli.

in Damascus on what informed sources said was a bid to halt the fighting between supporters of Mr. Arafat and the Syrian-backed rebels.

The official Syrian News Agency SANA quoted Sheikh Abdul Aziz Tuweijari as saying his arrival he had brought a message from King Fahd to President Hafez Al Assad.

Two days ago, Saudi Arabia called on Arabs, especially Syria, to intervene to stop the fighting.

Aden sends message

A South Yemeni envoy left Aden for Damascus Monday with a message from President Mohammad Ali Nasser for Syrian President Assad on the inter-Palestinian fighting in northern Lebanon.

Envoy Abdulghani Abdulkader, a member of the ruling Socialist Party's politburo, told reporters the message concerned "developments in the area and efforts to contain the fighting between Palestinian comrades-in-arms."

Paris in contact with allies

France has been in contact with its European allies, certain Arab countries and the United Nations to discuss the plight of Mr. Arafat, under siege in north Lebanon, a French External Relations Ministry spokesman said in Paris.

The spokesman provided no details about the talks. But diplomatic sources said France hoped to secure support for the embattled Palestinian leader.

Saudi envoy in Syria

Meanwhile, an envoy from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd arrived

Ozal clinches Turkish election victory

ANKARA (R) — The conservative Motherland Party of former economy chief Turgut Ozal completed a decisive general election win Monday as Turks awaited reaction to the results from the ruling generals, who backed another party.

As last results reached the capital, Mr. Ozal said in a statement his party had won a majority in Turkey's 400-seat Grand National Assembly and would work hard to fulfill the trust placed in it

by the electorate.

State radio said Mr. Ozal had won 195 of the 369 seats counted, well ahead of the moderate leftist Populist Party with 109 and the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) with 65.

Political analysts predicted the Motherland Party would finish with just over 210 seats, giving it a clear overall majority.

Both Populist Party leader Necdet Calp, a former bureaucrat, and NDP leader Turgut Sunalp, a

retired general, conceded defeat early Monday and said they would lead a competitive opposition.

But Mr. Ozal's victory was greeted initially with conspicuous silence by the military regime, which backed the NDP.

Seven ministers in the military government stood for the NDP, but only four were elected, including Prime Minister Bulend Ustun who won narrowly in Istanbul.

Deputy Prime Minister Ilhan

Oztrak, Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaglu and Housing Minister Ahmet Samsunlu all failed to win election.

The result was also a rebuff for President Kenan Evren, a popular figure especially in rural areas, who made an eve-of-poll television address indirectly attacking Mr. Ozal and indicating support for Mr. Sunalp.

Turkish junta rebuffed by Ozal's victory, page 2.

NCC accuses Syria, Libya of attempts at liquidating PLO

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday accused Syria and Libya of trying to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"The council denounced the attitude of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, their attempts to liquidate the PLO and change its legitimate leadership, as well as organising the massacre of the Palestinian people in Nahr Al Bared and Baddawi camps," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra said the council praised His Majesty King Hussein's support for the Palestinians and said a number of council members had accused Syria of giving arms to the rebels.

They also urged all Arab states to intervene at once to stop "the massacre of the PLO."

In a communique issued following his Monday session under the chairmanship of its Speaker Suleiman Arar, the NCC described the attacks against Palestinian camps in north Lebanon as an attempt at liquidating the Palestinian revolution, and called Arab states to "exert utmost pressure on the Syrian and Libyan regimes and their Palestinian supporters to stop the aggression and proclaim their support of the PLO

in its legitimate form and repelling of criminal attempts at playing games with the destiny and cause of the Palestinian people," Petra added.

"Those who have filled the world with their screams and alleged support for the Palestinian cause have found no better way to reach their goals, which objectively meet Zionist ones and those of the imperialist aggressors supporting them, but to divide the PLO and tempt those they can subject to their schemes to fight the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people who have refused to submit," the communique said.

"The NCC, expressing great faith in the Arab Nation, calls on Arab citizens throughout the world to denounce the aggression against the PLO and its legitimacy and against the Palestinian people in their north Lebanon camps and the Arab Lebanese people in Tripoli," Petra quoted the communique as saying. "We call on every Arab citizen to press for a firm stand by the Arab states to exert all pressure possible for halting the assault by Syria, Libya and their Palestinian accomplices," the communique said, according to the agency.

NCC message expresses pride in Hussein's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein following a regular NCC session Monday expressing the council members' "consensus to express feelings of pride and loyalty to the historical stance of the King and the national Arab steps" adopted by him, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

In the cable, Mr. Arar said the King's stands are "not based on short-term slogans but on a principled outlook dedicated to the service of the Arab Nation and its just and noble cause." Petra added: "On behalf of the NCC, we express the Jordanian people's appreciation and support for the ideals you have worked for since you assumed the responsibilities of leading our people," the agency quoted the cable as saying. "Your recent honourable stance in support of our Palestinian brothers in their north Lebanon refugee

camps now under attack in preparation for liquidating their legitimate leadership and intimidating their will is one more instance of your noble stance," the cable said.

"Your declaration expressing concern for the restoration of popular participation in responsibilities through return to constitutionalism provided for parliamentary life has the fully support of the NCC members and our people," the cable said. "The NCC, taking this opportunity to renew loyalty and support extended by all honourable people to historical leaders, vows to continue the march behind your leadership for deeply entrenching real democracy in our people's life, strengthening national unity and assisting Palestinian brothers in all spheres and against all assaults like the one they are facing now in Lebanon at the hands of Syrian and Libyan rulers," the cable concluded.

Refugee leaders praise King's support for PLO

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing Palestinians in refugee camps in Jordan Monday praised efforts by His Majesty King Hussein for promoting the Palestinian cause and preserving the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

During a meeting with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, the delegation expressed high appreciation of the King's drive and contacts with Arab leaders for effective efforts to stop the inter-Palestinian clashes in north Lebanon, Petra added.

Mr. Ibrahim stressed Jordan's stand in support for the legitimacy of the leadership of the PLO and the independence of the Palestinian decision, the agency said.

The Jordanian government will continue working on instructions by the King to "realise the aims of the Jordanian-Palestinian family for regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their national soil," Petra quoted the minister as saying.

The meeting was attended by a number of senior officials.

Memorandum submitted to Syrian embassy

In another development, a memorandum presented to the Syrian embassy in Amman by heads and elders of the Palestinian community in Jordan appealed to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to end the "joint Syrian-Libyan attack on the Palestinian revolutionary forces and to suspend the slaughters committed against them in northern Lebanon," Petra said.

"Palestinian masses denounced the massacre by the Syrian and Libyan regimes of our people in northern Lebanon," Petra quoted the memorandum as saying.

"In the name of the ideals you expound, we appeal to you for stopping the attack and hold you responsible for frustrating our aspirations and the destruction of the PLO, carrying out by that what Zionism has been unable to accomplish by itself, thus serving the Israeli enemy deliberately or by coincidence," the memorandum warned, according to the agency.

Widespread protests in occupied territories

Meanwhile, Arab citizens in occupied Jerusalem Monday organised a general strike in protest against the attacks against Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon, Petra said.

Arab merchants closed down their shops while all aspects of life in the Old City came to a standstill, Petra said.

In other parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip Arab students held massive demonstrations denouncing the "new massacre of Palestinians" in north Lebanon, Petra added. Students from all West Bank universities gathered in the Bir Zeit University campus and demonstrated in support for the PLO, expressing readiness to defend its legitimacy, the agency added.

MIDDLE EAST

Arafat supporters start hunger strike in Bonn

BONN (R) — Fifty Palestinians occupied the Bonn office of the Arab League Monday and began a hunger strike in support of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's beleaguered forces in Lebanon, a PLO spokesman said Monday.

A statement issued from the office said the protest was aimed at the "Palestinian rebels helping the Syrian-Libyan war of annihilation against the PLO and Al-Fateh."

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and his supporters have been locked in battle for the past five days near the northern port city of Tripoli.

Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels were Monday closing in on his last stronghold there.

The spokesman told Reuters from the office that more Arafat supporters were joining the hunger strike, which would continue until the withdrawal of the "Syrian-Libyan" forces.

Egypt issues denial

Meanwhile, Cairo, Egyptian Defence Minister, Field-Marshal Mohammed Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala, said Monday that Egypt was not giving Mr. Arafat military assistance.

He was denying reports that an Egyptian ship loaded with wea-

pons for Mr. Arafat arrived two days ago in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, where Arafat loyalists and Palestinian rebels are locked in heavy fighting.

"We are supporting Arafat politically and don't interfere in fighting between Palestinian factions," Field Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters after meeting President Hosni Mubarak.

An Egyptian ship docked at Tripoli on Saturday and witnesses said it unloaded a cargo of ammunition for Mr. Arafat's men amid a heavy barrage of rocket fire from rebel positions.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Al-Farouki reiterated Egypt's support for Mr. Arafat, who he said "symbolises the ... legitimacy" of the PLO.

Habash urges negotiations

George Habash, veteran head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), referring to current fighting in north Lebanon, strongly denounced resorting to arms to settle dis-

putes.

He appealed to the presidents of Syria, Algeria and South Yemen, who once joined the PLO in an "Arab steadfastness front" against Israel, to spare no effort to put an end to the fighting.

In an editorial, published Monday, the PFLP's organ, Al-Hadaf, strongly condemned the rebels: "We say that the rebels' course of action in north Lebanon will lead to the destruction of the (Palestinian) revolution."

Iraq backs Arafat

In Baghdad, Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al-Thawra called Monday for a more responsible Arab stand on what it said was a conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution.

It said in an editorial that the Arab stand on the two issues had not reached "the necessary level of seriousness."

The paper said the legitimate leadership of Mr. Arafat was under attack by "Syrian, Libyan, and (Palestinian) dissidents." It called for "a more serious and responsible pan-Arab position based on principles of Arab solidarity and common action to protect the sovereignty, independence and vital interests of the Arab Nation."

Al Fateh expels 10 dissident members

TUNIS (R) — The main Palestinian guerrilla movement Al-Fateh has decided to expel 10 dissident members opposed to the leadership of Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported.

Wafa quoted a communiqué, Sunday, issued on the third day of a meeting of Al-Fateh's central committee here, as saying the dissidents had "rejected the democratic dialogue sought by all forms of Palestinian, Arab and friendly mediation."

It accused the 10 of reacting to mediation efforts "with acts of sabotage by carrying out crimes against their brethren in Damascus and the Bekaa Valley (in Lebanon) and the shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood in Palestinian camps in north Lebanon."

Expulsion of the 10, whom Mr. Arafat has accused of being backed by Syrian and Libyan forces in three days of assaults on camps near Tripoli, indicated Mr. Arafat had abandoned all hope of healing the rift in Al-Fateh ranks, informed sources said.

Earlier the central committee called for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to halt the strife in northern Lebanon and appealed to Arab states to con-

demn the "Syrian-Libyan annihilation" of Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr. Arafat, a Palestinian spokesman said.

Arab League move

Arab League sources in Tunis said Secretary General Chadi Klibi, acting at the request of Saudi Arabia where he arrived Sunday, had begun preliminary contacts to convene a foreign ministers' conference at a date and place that could possibly be announced within 48 hours.

Al-Fateh's central committee sent an urgent message to Soviet leaders Sunday, Wafa reported. It gave no details of the message but informed sources said it could be an appeal to the Kremlin to intervene with Syria to stop the fighting between Palestinian factions in north Lebanon.

Fateh leaders loyal to Mr. Arafat have accused Syrian and Libyan forces of actively backing the now-excluded dissidents and their supporters.

Wafa listed those expelled as Nemr Salah (Abu Salah), Samih Koulik (Abu Kadri), Said Mousa, Mousa Al-Amil, Elias Choufani, Mousa Awadh, Mehdi Bissou, M'hamed Bedir, Zian Seghajer and Wassef Arikat.

Second round of Lebanese talks in Geneva reportedly postponed

BEIRUT (R) — A second session of Lebanese reconciliation talks, scheduled for Geneva on Nov. 14, has been postponed to allow President Amin Gemayel more time to consult other governments, an official source said Monday.

In the first round of talks in Geneva last week, Lebanon's warring factions gave President Gemayel, who arrived home Monday, a mandate to travel to foreign capitals to seek ways to get Israel to withdraw from the country.

Other major decisions of the conference, which ended on Friday, were reinforcement of a security committee charged with maintaining the tenuous ceasefire in Lebanon and formation of a committee to discuss constitutional reforms.

The Lebanese leaders, re-

presenting all major religious and political factions, also decided to reconvene on Nov. 14, but officials here said Monday the next round might not start until Nov. 20 or 21.

One of the problems was that U.S. President Reagan was scheduled to leave for a tour of the Far East Tuesday, and it was not clear when President Gemayel would be able to consult him.

The reconciliation talks were convened as a result of a ceasefire agreement on Sept. 25 ending this summer's "mountain war" which cost hundreds of lives and tens of millions of dollars worth of property damage.

The month-long war pitted the Lebanese army, backed at times by U.S. and French elements of

the four-nation multi-national peacekeeping force, against leftist militias, principally Syrian-backed Druze fighters in the Shouf mountains above Beirut.

Despite the ceasefire, army and Druze gunners have been pouncing each other almost daily with artillery, rockets, heavy machine-guns and mortars around the Shouf mountain town of Souk Al Gharb and elsewhere.

The army has also been engaged from time to time against Shiite Muslim guerrillas in the densely populated southern suburbs of Beirut.

President Gemayel, who was host at the Geneva conference, returned to Beirut Monday after conferring with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris.

'Nothing is finished in Beirut,' Weinberger tells press conference

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger refused to discuss the possibility of any future U.S. military action in Lebanon in response to the bombing that killed more than 200 U.S. servicemen last month.

Mr. Weinberger, interviewed on a television news programme, described the current convergence of U.S. ships in the Mediterranean as part of a normal rotation of the fleet.

"What's happening with the fleet is the normal rotation. We are sending in a new Marine unit to rotate the unit that has been there in Beirut, which is a long-planned thing. For a time there will be an overlap, but there is no other basis for worry," he said.

An unusually large assembly of U.S. navy warships in the Med-

iterranean has fuelled speculation about possible military action to retaliate for the Oct. 23 suicide bombing at Marine headquarters in Beirut or to preempt another attack on servicemen in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

At least 29 ships

At least 29 navy ships with about 300 aircraft could be in the Mediterranean area within several days, administration officials have said.

"Nothing is finished in Beirut," Weinberger declared. But he declined to say whether the United States would honour a plea from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for restraint and caution in responding to the terrorist attack.

The Reagan administration has said it will punish those responsible for the bombing once it determined who they were.

Asked specifically whether the United States would take action to change the balance of power in Lebanon, Mr. Weinberger replied: "You're asking whether we're going to conduct a future operation... I'm not going to deny it. I'm not going to affirm it. I'm not going to leave it open. I'm not going to leave it closed. I'm just not going to discuss it."

But he appeared to rule out any major immediate action against Syria itself.

"Bear in mind, if you redress the balance of forces in Syria, it means we would have to put in about 15 (troop) divisions. That's far from contemplated," he said.

Qatar mounts massive security operation for Gulf ministers' meeting

DOHA (R) — Qatar was virtually sealed off from the rest of the world Monday as leaders from five neighbouring states converged on its capital of Doha to attend the fourth summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Qatar's only airport at Doha was closed for the three days of the summit for all flights except those carrying the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, who were to arrive Monday.

Boats and ships were also banned from docking at Doha's seaport and were diverted to a small island about 20 kilometres away.

Heavily-armed troops with anti-aircraft guns took guard along the three kilometre long seaport highway leading from Doha's airport to the five-star hotel where the delegates are staying.

The 600-room hotel, described in tourist guidebooks as the perfect place for honeymooners, has been given a facelift in preparations which officials said cost one billion Qatari riyals (\$280 million).

Qatar, a country of about 230,000 people which produces around 300,000 barrels of oil a day, expects to have a 1983 budget deficit of five billion riyals (\$1.4 billion).

The officials did not say whether any of the other five members of the council had helped finance the preparations, which also included bringing in anti-terrorist squads from Britain, France and the United States to supervise security.

Security had been tightened after the discovery of a huge arms cache two months ago, they said.

Unconfirmed reports said there had been a plot to blow up the hotel where the summit was taking place, but Qatari Minister of Information Issa Ghanim Al-Kawari dismissed the reports Sunday, saying there had been only "an individual criminal attempt and not a plot."

About 200 local and foreign journalists were barred from leaving the nearby hotel in which they are staying, and all surrounding roads were closed.

Doha, a city of about 190,000 people, has been spruced up with palm trees planted along the road to the hotel.

Residents said they had to pass through security checks set up especially for the conference, while schools and businesses along the route from the airport were closed.

Turkish junta rebuffed by economist's victory

ANKARA (R) — Turgut Ozal, the engineer-turned-economist who has emerged as victor in Turkey's general elections, outmanoeuvred the country's ruling generals to achieve his remarkable result.

When he first signalled his desire to lead a new political party last year, few commentators gave him any chance of gathering enough founding members, let alone winning an election.

He had just been forced to resign as deputy prime minister in control of the economy following the collapse of several financial brokerage houses which left some 200,000 angry investors holding worthless deposit slips.

It was a direct result of Mr. Ozal's policy of free interest rates, a cornerstone of his monetarist economic faith, and he drew a lot of public anger at the time.

But he kept in the public eye while out of office, regularly criticising his successors, travelling around the country and making contracts that were to pay dividends in Sunday's elections.

When a ban on all politics imposed after the 1980 military coup was lifted last April, he was ready to launch his Conservative Motherland Party, backed by plentiful funds pledged by big business anxious to see a return of his free-market policies.

Motherland Party offices quickly sprang up around Turkey, ensuring it fulfilled the first condition required of prospective parties by the military by organising nationwide.

More tricky was getting 30 founding members approved by the regime in time for an August deadline. Mr. Ozal did this despite pressure from the government to merge with the Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), which eventually came third in the election, political sources said.

Only the Motherland Party, the NDP and the Social Democratic Populist Party survived this vetting process, leaving 12 other new groups out of the elections.

In the rather surreal political atmosphere — all pre-coup parties were abolished — Mr. Ozal combined the fame he had won in office with hard-nosed campaigning to become the most credible politician among the three new leaders, political analysts said.

President Kenan Evren, the leader of the coup, indirectly attacked Mr. Ozal in an eve-of-poll broadcast which left few voters in any doubt that the regime favoured the NDP and its leader, retired Gen. Turgut Sunalp.

But the electorate preferred a politician to another general and the crucial question now is how Gen. Evren, installed as president for another six years with wide executive powers, will get on with Mr. Ozal.

When the military stepped in three years ago to end escalating political violence, Mr. Ozal had already been running the economy for almost a year and was kept in office.

He had become inextricably identified with the monetarist recovery programme he crafted in late 1979 with International Monetary Fund (IMF) approval to haul Turkey out of near bankruptcy.

Before his resignation, he chafed at impressive successes, pulling inflation down from triple figures to around 30 per cent, rescheduling a foreign debt around \$3.5 billion and doubling exports to close a yawning trade gap.

Now he has promised to pick up where he left off, freeing more and more of the heavily state-weighted Turkish economy to private enterprise, boosting exports and curbing bureaucracy.

Informed sources said it is these aggressive policies and Mr. Ozal's assured manner that have alarmed many top military officers who want to keep Turkey in their own image a while longer.

Mr. Ozal, now 56, comes from the eastern city of Malatya and is known for his strong religious beliefs.

He once stood for parliament for the now-banned fundamentalist National Salvation Party, and his brother Korkut has been jailed for breaking the secular state laws during his work for the party.

Mr. Ozal graduated as an electrical engineer at Istanbul Technical University in the same class as former Conservative Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, whose power base he could now win over. Mr. Demirel is banned by the generals from politics for 10 years.

Mr. Ozal later became an economist, rising to be director of the state planning organisation in the 1970s before serving three years as project director for the World Bank in Washington. He is well known and respected among Western bankers, economists and government ministers.

"Hundreds of thousands of Algerians living in France will know that we are joined by an extra link," Mr. Mitterrand said.

President Benjedid, speaking in reply, said his visit showed that the time had come for Algeria and France to "turn towards the future and leave behind the weight of the past."

The two presidents travelled by helicopter to central Paris and opened talks at the Elysee Palace.

Benjedid met Mitterrand in Paris (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived here Monday on an official visit affirming the slow reconciliation between his country and France since independence in 1962.

President Benjedid, the first Algerian head of state to visit France, was welcomed at Orly Airport by President Francois Mitterrand who described his arrival in a welcoming speech as a "memorable day".

Iranian protesters detained by Indian police

NEW DELHI (R) — Police arrested a group of Iranian students two hours after they took over the Delhi office of Iran Air Monday morning, security sources said.

The sources told Reuters 14 supporters of Iran's Mujahadeen guerrillas forced their way past a police guard and locked themselves in the office in a luxury hotel.

In a statement the students, who oppose the Islamic revolutionary government in Tehran, said they were protesting against "the massacres, executions and torture of political prisoners" in Iran.

A leader of the arrested students told reporters they took over the office to show their solidarity with more than 100,000 political prisoners in Iran.

Eyewitnesses said the students painted slogans denouncing Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini on the office walls.

The students demanded that representatives of the International Red Cross and the human rights organisation Amnesty International be allowed to visit political prisoners and the war-affected Kurdistan area of Iran.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

| | |
|-------|--|
| 17:30 | Koran |
| 17:40 | Cartoons |
| 18:10 | Children's Programme |
| 18:35 | The World We Live In |
| 19:00 | Programme Review |
| 19:10 | Local Programme on Sport |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | Local Series |
| 21:30 | Local Programme |
| 22:10 | Local Programme from the Jerash Festival |
| 23:10 | News in Arabic |

FOREIGN CHANNEL

| | |
|-------|--|
| 18:00 | French Programme |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | Country: El De Hil |
| 21:10 | Documentary — Jerash: Bombay of the East |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:15 | Knott Landing |

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& parity on 95.60 KHz. SW

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 07:00 | Morning Show |
| 07:30 | News Bulletin |
| 08:00 | News Summary |
| 08:30 | Oriental Foods |
| 09:00 | Morning Show |
| 10:00 | Pop Session |
| 10:30 | News Summary |
| 11:00 | News Bulletin |
| 11:30 | Instrumentals |
| 12:00 | Adventure Stories |
| 12:30 | Concert Hour |
| 13:00 | News Summary |
| 13:30 | Instrumentals, Old Favourites |
| 14:00 | Science Report |
| 14:30 | Science Reports |
| 15:00 | News Summary |
| 15:30 | Top Twenty |
| 16:00 | News Bulletin |
| 16:30 | Date with a Star |
| 17:00 | Evening Show |
| 17:30 | News Summary |
| 18:00 | Evening Show |
| 18:30 | News Summary |
| 19:00 | News Summary |

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 62400.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings, sculptures and ceramics by Paul Panter at the Arts At Gallery.

* "Contemporary Arabic Poets" and "Concerning Buildings" at the British Council.

LE MME AMIEL

* Performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 44371

British Council Tel. 41520

French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009

Georgie Institute Tel. 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 20409

Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 605195

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Jabel Lurehbeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, 41559.

Assiout Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): Streets at Southern Baptist School in Mezzat, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:36 Fejr

05:59 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:20 Dhuhur

14:28 'Asr

16:00 Maghrib

18:43 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

| 07:00 | Cairo (EA) |
|-------|-----------------------|
| 07:05 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 07:15 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 07:30 | Syria (RJ) |
| 07:35 | Bangkok (RJ) |
| 07:45 | Cairo (EA) |
| 07:50 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 08:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 08:15 | Syria (RJ) |
| 08:20 | Bangkok (RJ) |
| 08:30 | Cairo (EA) |
| 08:45 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 09:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 09:15 | Syria (RJ) |
| 09:20 | Bangkok (RJ) |
| 09:30 | Cairo (EA) |
| 09:45 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 10:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
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| 14:45 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 15:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 15:15 | Syria (RJ) |
| 15:20 | Bangkok (RJ) |
| 15:30 | Cairo (EA) |
| 15:45 | Agadeh (RJ) |
| 16:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 16:15 | Syria (|

JD 20 million S. Ghor irrigation project starts

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) President Dr. Munther Haddadin said JVA has started the implementation of the first stage of the South Ghor Irrigation Project on lands south of the Dead Sea at a total cost of JD 20 million.

The project provides for the construction of dams on the Ibn Hammad, Al Karak, Al Thira, Al Hassa, Fafah and Khanzirah wadis, and the laying of pipe networks for pressurised water which will be used to irrigate farm land, Dr. Haddadin said.

The stored water will be sufficient to irrigate 46,000 dunums in south Ghor, he added. The project also includes the construction of canals to dispose of excess rain and subterranean water in the area, he added.

The second stage of the project includes the diversion of Wadi Al Mujib water and the construction of the Tannur Dam on Wadi Al Hassa to irrigate an area of 50,000 dunums, Dr. Haddadin said.

The third stage will include the construction of the Rmail Dam on Wadi Al Walah and the Nakhl Dam on Wadi Al Mujib in order to expand the irrigated land area, he added.

Dr. Haddadin pointed out that the authority is extending social, educational and health services to the project area in addition to providing villages with drinking water and electric current.

The economic feasibility of the project is obvious and this vital endeavour will help economic development in Jordan considerably, Dr. Haddadin said.

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development contributes JD 9 million to the financing of the project and the Saudi Fund for Development contributes JD 1.7 million.

The Italian government is supporting the project with soft as well as commercial loans totalling JD 2.6 million while the rest of the money needed for financing the project will be provided by the treasury, Dr. Haddadin concluded.



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani (on podium) addresses the opening session Monday of a conference on health and safety at work (Petra photo)

Anani seeks reduction in work injuries

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani opened at the Professional Associations' Complex Monday a seminar on safety in engineering and industrial security organised by the Jordanian Engineers' Association in cooperation with the Industrial Development Bank.

Dr. Anani described the seminar as "a positive response to a pressing human need" and said that it is "a commendable attempt to tackle the critical and painful issue of industrial injuries and health and safety at work, which is of great economic consequences."

Dr. Anani pointed out that accidents at work officially registered by the Jordanian authorities have surpassed 6,000 per year, which "indicates that our society is witnessing a high ratio of injuries, some with lasting effect."

He added that society was not yet doing enough to prevent such occurrences.

With better training, sufficient awareness and the creation of a suitable industrial climate, we can spare our working class from a large proportion of this damages to our workforce, Dr. Anani said. Regular inspection of industrial

sites and cooperation among related bodies the Engineering Association and Industrial Development Bank to mention but two, helps a great deal to reduce casualties and to raise safety standards, Dr. Anani added.

The six-session seminar will discuss a wide-range of safety issues, among which are the role of medicine in occupational safety, electric installations and precautionary measures, road safety and the dangers of fire and explosions and ways of combating them.

CAEU body meets to prepare ground

AMMAN (Petra) — The committee comprising deputy permanent representatives to the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) started its meeting Monday at the CAEU headquarters here where it will act as a preparatory committee for the 40th session of the ministerial council of Arab Economic Unity Agreement countries.

The committee started its meetings Sunday as a follow-up committee and discussed the CAEU secretary-general's report on the council's previous session's recommendations and the works of its various committees.

The committee also approved a number of recommendations

which will be submitted to the ministerial council meeting scheduled to be held here on December 4.

Among the topics on the preparatory committee's agenda is a discussion of the CAEU secretary-general's annual economic report, which includes an analytic study of world economic indicators and their effects on the economies of Arab countries, a CAEU general secretariat spokesman said.

He added that the report reviews the Arab economic situation and the world economic crisis its causes and consequences, in addition to economic indicators in relation to the occupied Arab territories.

The spokesman added that the preparatory committee will debate proposals submitted on making a working programme through which the goals of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement will be achieved in light of development in the Arab World in the past years.

The committee will also discuss a number of administrative and organisational issues for developing the work of the CAEU staff to enable it manage its national goals, the spokesman said.

Cheaper airfares arranged

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in cooperation with the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has announced special holiday airfares to the Middle East, according to an ADC brochure.

The sound-trip airfare from New York to Amman or Dam-

ascus will cost \$500 while the round-trip New York-Beirut journey will cost \$550.

This offer will be valid from Nov. 15, 1983 to Dec. 15, 1983 while the duration of stay in any of the Middle East countries must be at least seven and no more than 60 days.

EEC looks to Jordan as centre of its regional commerce

By Fathi B'chir and Richard Gibson

BRUSSELS — Jordan has caught the eye of the European Economic Community and will probably be playing a major role in the EEC's future relations with the Middle East, as the community's Commissioner for External Affairs, Mr. Edgar Pisani, of France, will confirm when he visits Amman in the near future.

Mr. Pisani was scheduled to visit Jordan in September, but the trip had to be postponed when he fell ill. A new date for the visit was to be announced shortly.

European experts favourably view Jordan's flourishing commerce with her Arab neighbours, the leading role of the tertiary or service sector in the growth of the gross national product and the presence of many Jordanian employees in key positions in the countries of the Gulf. They feel that, despite limited natural resources, Jordan could become the commercial centre of the Middle East, similar to the place of Lebanon in the past.

The interest of the "Ten" in Jordan has been manifested in recent years by numerous visits, seminars, exhibits and trade fairs.

King Hussein visited the European Commission in 1982 and was honoured with an invitation to address the European Parliament. Several months later, his visit was followed up by that of Crown Prince Hassan.

Numerous European officials have gone to Amman, the most recent visit being that of Mr. Lorenzo Natali, of Italy, Vice Chairman of the European Commission, who inaugurated the European Spring Festival, one of the most important trade shows organised by the EEC in an Arab country. The intention has been clearly to establish very close ties between Jordan and the EEC.

Jordan was almost from the beginning included in the EEC's global approach to the Mediterranean countries, initiated in 1971. Political interests exceeded strict geographical limits. At the same time as Egypt, Syria and shortly before Lebanon, Jordan signed, on 18 January 1977, a broad agreement for cooperation of unlimited duration with the European community.

Increase in trade

The agreements with the Maghreb and the Mashreq were intended to stimulate trade. In the case of Jordan, commerce with the EEC was considerably less than that of the countries of the Maghreb. Nevertheless, Jordan's exports to the community did increase from 20.8 million ECUs (European units of account — \$17.7 million) in 1979, the first year of application of the agreement, to 35.7 million ECUs (\$30.4 million) in 1981. This has been made up essentially of sales to Europe of minerals, mainly phosphates and calcium, as well as some manufactured goods.

Over the same period, there was an even faster development of European exports to Jordan, skipping from 531 million ECUs (\$452.7 million) in 1979 and 686.9 million ECUs (\$585.6 million) in 1980 to 1,378.5 million ECUs (\$1,175.2 million) in 1981. It caused a disturbing degeneration of Jordan's balance of payments deficit with the ten countries of the EEC.

Jordanian leaders area, of course, worried about this situation,

TCC to stay as public body

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) also discussed, at its regular session Monday, a suggestion proposed by NCC member Hani Abu Hajleh regarding the transformation of the Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) into a public shareholding company in order to improve efficiency.

After referring the proposal to the NCC Public Services Committee and discussing it in detail with Minister of Communications, Mr. Mohammad Al Zaben and NCC members, it was decided to keep the TCC as a governmental institution responsible for the working and management of telecommunications in Jordan.

The decision was taken by the NCC after it was realised that the TCC's project to increase the number of telephones in the Kingdom from 90,000 to 350,000 by the end of the 1981-1985 five-year plan could only be financed by large loans which would not be available to the private sector and the public companies.

NCC member Khalil Salem, commenting on the priority telephone installation fee, which at present stands at five times the base installation rate, said that it is against both principles and rea-

son: "If the TCC says that the amount of expenditure on 224,000 telephone lines is JD 91 million, then the average expenditure on a single telephone line is about JD 400, while the TCC requires JD 600, which is an amount much exceeding the amount spent," he pointed.

Dr. Salem demanded a report to be submitted showing the annual cost and income generated by each telephone line in the country.

Mr. Zaben gave a brief address, in which he reviewed the achievements of the TCC within the two five-year plans and acknowledging the efforts made by officials in the corporation in implementing the planned projects.

The NCC members then discussed the amendment to the law on sea trade for the year 1983 to be adopted by the council in its next session.

The council also listened to a

reply by the University of Jordan to a request for clarification on the minimum acceptable average for university admission which has not been specified for all the faculties in the university. A university spokesman said that this was not possible due to the varying averages in the different governorates. The reply was made after intensive studies with the concerned authorities, he said.

The council also discussed the violation of local construction tenders by government institutions. According to an item in the law of the Ministry of Public Works, priority should not be given to foreign construction companies over local companies. The council stressed the importance of giving priority to the use of local industrial and construction materials.

NCC members in their session also continued discussions on the Water Authority Law of 1983 in which one item in the law has been cancelled. Existing items in the Water Authority Law described its duties and authority in forming its board of directors and its financial sources, capital, monetary and organisational framework.

Regarding the proposal submitted by 15 members on the discussion of the media policy in Jordan at the NCC, it was agreed to postpone the discussion of the subject until Monday Nov. 21.

Committee to establish Arab Information Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Secretary-General Dhafer Al Sawwaf returned to Amman Monday after participating in the meetings in Baghdad of the coordinating committee that links the Arab League and its specialised Arab organisations.

Among the main topics discussed by the meeting, Dr. Sawwaf said, were the setting up of an Arab information network and the establishment of an Arab Information Bank. Arab League general secretariat memorandum on a proposed network and the role of the Arab specialised organisation's role in creating it were discussed in the meeting, Dr. Sawwaf added.

The coordinating committee recommended that AOSM complete the preparation of specifications for various exchange operations of information based on international standards, and which can be suited to the Arab region's requirements, Dr. Sawwaf said, adding that the use of Arabic in such operations has been strongly recommended. The Arab documentation and

Information Centre at the Arab League, it has been decided, will outline the necessary bases for the establishment of the Arab Information Bank, which is to store specifications of classified material in alphabetical order, Dr. Sawwaf explained.

Obeidat appointed

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree was issued Monday appointing Minister of the Interior Ahmad Obeidat as Acting minister of information during the absence of minister Adnan Abu Odeh abroad.

Mr. Abu Odeh accompanied His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on a working visit to the U.S.

First phosphates ship bound for South Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — The first ship to carry raw Jordanian phosphates and potash left the port of Aqaba bound for South Korea Monday, according to a spokesman for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPSC).

The ship was laden with 21,600 tonnes of phosphates and 4,500 tonnes of potash, according to the spokesman, who added that this is the first of two consignments of phosphates which will be exported to South Korea this year with a total tonnage of 54,000.

The spokesman added that the quantities of Jordanian phosphate exported to the Korean market is

expected to increase to more than 150,000 tonnes during the coming few years.

JPSC contracted on August 18 with two Korean companies to supply them with raw Jordanian phosphate.

The spokesman added that the present year has witnessed a great increase in the volume of phosphate exported to new markets in Asia and Europe.

Jordan's exports of raw phosphate for the first ten months of this year have reached 2.9 million tonnes and they are expected to reach 3.6 million tonnes by the end of this year.



Paoli Partanen, the 34-year-old ceramics artist, at work in his Helsinki studio (File photo)

Finnish artist exhibits diverse work

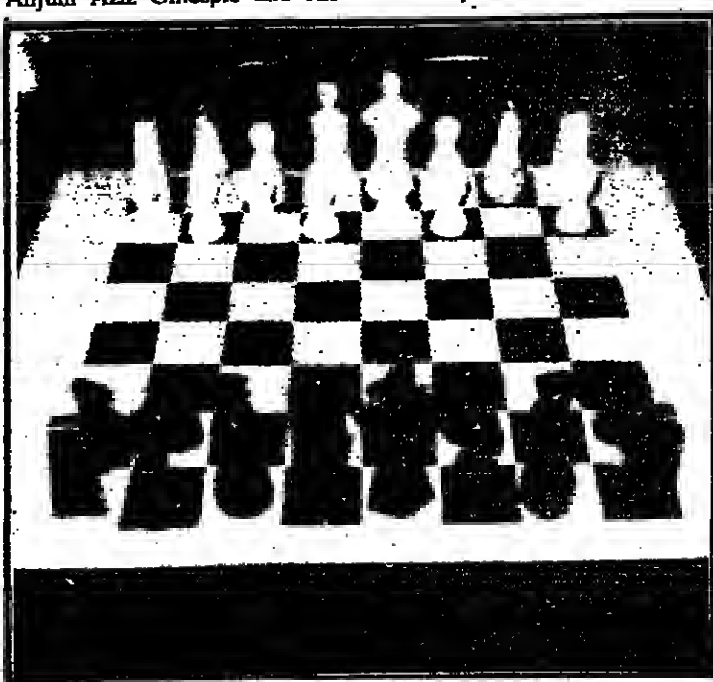
By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Alia Gallery this week is an exhibition of the very diverse work of the Finnish artist Paoli Partanen. Born in 1949, Partanen has studied ceramics and fine arts extensively in his native country as well as in Paris and Poland and perhaps, because of this, his work is characterised by a slick and very professional finish. Much influenced by Matisse and Modigliani, his plates, with their deep azure glazes that glow like water in the moonlight, are decorated with attractive still life compositions of naïvely drawn goblets, vases of flowers, bowls of fruit and dolls house curtains. Partanen's prints carry on the same theme, their simplicity belied by a meticulous sense of composition and subtle movement. Tiny ceramic figures larger sculptural pieces, the most memorable and delightful of which are the "Modern Chickens", a beautiful chess set (what is it about chess sets that is so appealing?) with pawns whose faceless figures give force to the idea of their dispensable functionalism. The well-designed wooden box which carries the black and white ceramic chess of the board and some delicate and pleasing ab-

tract paintings whose predominant greens signify the enduring force of nature complete this small but very enjoyable exhibition of well-craft works.

The exhibition of photographs, at the Holiday Inn that ran for a very brief period of four days (October 31 to November 3) by Anjum Aziz Gillespie and Ric-

hard McHowat is worth a mention as there were some very fine shots of Indian life displaying facets of its endlessly fascinating culture, while McHowat's series "Seeing Red" made for some thought provoking images. Paoli Partanen's work is all for sale at reasonable prices. The exhibition closes on Thursday November 10.



A chess set produced by the Finnish artist Paoli Partanen (File photo)

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The rains of 1983

By Rami G. Khouri

The renewed declaration by His Majesty King Hussein, in his interview earlier this week with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassah, that Jordan would soon return to a normal state of parliamentary life has understandably sparked a great deal of local discussion and comment. There can be no healthier and more appropriate trend, during these times of incoherence and suicidal tendencies in Arab politics, than the public discussion of the possible modalities of participatory political life in the Arab states. Let me add some thoughts in the marketplace of ideas that is developing on the subject.

Welcomed and necessary as it may be, a "parliamentary" state of affairs in Jordan, or any other country, is not in itself the full answer to the problems and challenges of the day. We had a functioning parliament until the mid-1970s, and several Arab states, notably Syria, Lebanon and Kuwait, had rather vibrant parliaments in various periods from the 1940s through the 1970s. At no stage in the recent history of any Arab state has a functioning parliament provided the kind of real, authentic political power that translated the principle of individual rights into a practising, pluralistic participatory form of government. At no stage in modern Arab history has any Arab nation-state allowed a parliamentary system of government to develop to the point where the principle of popular participation in decision-making could transcend mere formalities and

facades, and attain the stage of political development where the more important principle of the public accountability of public officials to their citizenry could be institutionalised.

The point about parliaments, or people's councils, or national assemblies, or whatever one wishes to call them, is that they are a means to an end, and are not an end in themselves. The end that authentic parliaments aspire to throughout the world is the enhancement of the general welfare of the public by holding public officials accountable to the people for their actions and decisions. An analysis of successful, durable parliaments throughout the free world shows quickly that the power of a national or federal parliament derives, ultimately, from a pyramidal structure of power that is rooted in local control by the citizenry of the affairs that matter most to them. Those affairs, on the local level, tend to revolve around purely local issues such as schooling, public services, the judiciary, transportation, housing, water, culture and the arts, the power of the police and the rights of the individual. A further analysis of local legislative assemblies reveals that the principles upon which this form of government works are two: the consent of the governed, and the sacred right of the individual to petition for redress of grievances. If we or any other Arab state are keen to restore, or install, parliamentary systems, our ben-

chmark of seriousness should be the extent to which these principles are appreciated, and implemented.

If we simply impose a "national parliament" onto the existing institutions of the state, and applaud our march towards democracy, we shall have gotten no further in our real political development than does a man who buys imported technology achieve social or economic development.

The rationale for a parliamentary form of government can only be to provide the citizenry with a means to both formulate public policy and hold accountable the people who are elected or appointed to implement that policy. I suggest that the first priority in public policy in Jordan is not the formulation of positions on the Palestine issue, the Gulf war or relations with the superpowers. Rather, the priority of public policy formulation in Jordan today, but is it, in fact, so remarkable? I think not. I think history will record that an enlightened constitutional monarchy in Jordan during the last three quarters of the 20th century was a successful and appropriate system of public authority during the high of the Jordanian nation-state. The stage of development we have reached in the mid-1980s requires a broader base of public policy formulation, given the education and relative cohesion of the people who make up the land of Jordan. Certainly, when one compares Jordan with other Arab states in the immediate vicinity, one remarks how for-

individual government ministries or departments to change policies with every change of senior personnel. In short, a parliamentary system in Jordan can only be sanctioned if it provides individuals with both the opportunity to influence public policy and the capacity to feel that they have a stake in the system because they have the ability to make sure the system is there to serve them.

Only after our public order affirms the sanctity of the right of the individual to share in the decisions of the land will we have a land for which the individual will manifest his obligation to obey the law, pay taxes, keep the streets clean and struggle for a durable concept of nationhood and statehood. It is perhaps ironic, to some, that our present form of government in Jordan has led to the remarkable stage of socio-economic development in Jordan today. But is it, in fact, so remarkable? I think not. I think history will record that an enlightened constitutional monarchy in Jordan during the last three quarters of the 20th century was a successful and appropriate system of public authority during the high of the Jordanian nation-state. The stage of development we have reached in the mid-1980s requires a broader base of public policy formulation, given the education and relative cohesion of the people who make up the land of Jordan. Certainly, when one compares Jordan with other Arab states in the immediate vicinity, one remarks how for-

tunate one is to live here.

Yet one keeps thinking back to three years ago, when King Hussein appointed the late Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf as the prime minister of the realm, and explicitly directed him to devise new forms of public authority that broadened the base of national and local decision-making. It has been clear in the mind of King Hussein and the Jordanian leadership for several years, one suspects, that Jordan's move out of the era of its birth and into the era of its adolescence as a state requires a modified system of government based on wider participation by the public in the affairs of the state. The death of Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf was a monumental setback to this national imperative, and the passage of time only aggravates the awesome sense of loss that we experienced with his death. I keep asking myself, during these depressing days: What would Abdul Hamid Sharaf have done? How would he have tried to overcome the combination of directionlessness and complacency that defines the Arabs today?

I suspect he would have looked towards the only resource that we have, that we have ever had, and that we will never have: our character as Arabs, perhaps as Jordanians, and our ability to discuss our problems and priorities amongst ourselves, to formulate new policies, to build roads that do not disintegrate after the third rain of the winter, to

stand up to any enemy and to face any challenge with the confidence of a citizenry that is sure of its identity and secure in its faith in itself. A parliament that translates these concepts into facts on the ground, that secures a public order that is more responsive to the wishes of the citizenry, could help us chart a path out of the darkness. Whether one talks of a national parliament, or regional assemblies, or local councils, is a technical matter that can be resolved by thoughtful men and women who are committed to the concept of protecting, and promoting, the public welfare.

It would be a service of the highest order if Jordan could show the way for the development of authentic participatory government in the Arab World, and for the formulation of a system of authority, public order and human progress that could only confirm the validity of the last 60 years of our experiment in statehood, and the still valid, if mostly unfulfilled, goals of the Great Arab Revolt of some 70 years ago: the birth of an Arab political order based on states that are strong, people that are free, leaderships that are enlightened and an Arab identity that is meaningful and perhaps even indestructible.

This is the historic opportunity that Jordan grasps within its reach today. This, I suspect, is the meaning of what King Hussein was suggesting in his interview with Al Siyassah earlier this week. We have had one rain so far this winter.

Caution, U.S. might

THE U.S. should not strike militarily in Lebanon to avenge the killing of 230 Marines in Beirut last month — not only because the risks of military operations against either Syrian-backed militias or the Syrians themselves are incalculable at this stage but also because those who killed the U.S. servicemen are already dead and gone.

It is equally wrong for Washington to think that after the suicide bomb attack against the Marines headquarters near Beirut airport, and the other against the French at the same time, the U.S. could gain by retaliation. If anything, American credibility would indeed suffer the wrath of more Arabs, perhaps all Arabs, if the U.S. put itself in the same boat with the Israelis in attacking the same Arab targets.

Some may argue that senior American officials, from the president down, have put their personal reputation on the line by committing themselves to strike back at those who murdered the attack on their servicemen, and that it is very difficult for the administration to back down now. But is not it also true, and as important, that America's proclaimed first goal is to bring peace to Lebanon and the whole area? How could the Americans possibly perceive such form of retaliation that would bring their purpose closer to realisation? If there is a way, we definitely know not a thing about it; nor will be ever do, it seems.

Apart from the risks of a possible U.S.-Soviet confrontation over a direct U.S.-Syrian clash, and from further aggravating an already inflammable situation in Lebanon and the region, Washington cannot possibly think that by destroying Syrian-supplied rocket launchers in and around Beirut or any other target, it could protect better the Marines stationed around the airport. For a pre-emptive attack such as this could strengthen, rather than weaken, the resolve of the anti-American forces in Lebanon and elsewhere.

The U.S. may decide, somehow, that the inter-Arab fighting in Tripoli affords it a good chance to strike down south more easily. But that would be lopsided logic, if the American leaders cared to take another look at the situation, and assess properly what Syria stands to gain, over Arafat and the rest of Arab moderates, from direct U.S. military intervention in Lebanon.

In the end, however, nothing could protect American lives and interests more than a strong U.S. resolve, to be followed by practical steps, to remove the root cause of all problems in Lebanon, namely the Israeli presence there. Revenge is something of the past, we would have thought; besides, it could serve only a doomed purpose, if that is what the American want or do not want to hear.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs must wake up

THE MASSACRE taking place in Lebanon will definitely have repercussions elsewhere in the Arab World. Similar events to those around Nahr Al Bared and Baddawi Camps will sooner or later be shifted to other Arab regions because events are not restricted by distances. Therefore, we call on all Arabs to wake up and beware of these events because Palestinian blood being shed in Lebanon at present will burden them for generations to come. The sleepy consciences should be made to act, and act quickly because geographic boundaries cannot protect other Arabs when their turn comes.

Jordan has left no stone unturned in searching for a means to end the conflict and stop the bloodshed. Jordan's leaders are moving on all fronts to bring peace to the Palestinians in Lebanon and in the Lebanese themselves. But it seems that the sound of guns and the groaning of children and women have not yet woken the consciences of many Arabs who think that distance can protect them from the looming danger. It is time for those asleep to wake up and for the Arab leaders to shoulder their responsibilities which they had shirked for so long.

Al Dustour: Killing off the legitimacy

JUST WHAT are the gains to be made if the legitimate Palestinian leadership disappears? Although the campaign against the present leadership being waged now is carried out in the name of democracy and under national slogans and for internal correction, we feel deep bitterness and anger at the killing of the Palestinian fighters and civilians in whose name the campaign is launched. What will the Palestinian struggle achieve after destroying its legitimate leadership? The answer is that the struggle for Palestine will suffer and retreat and that the Palestinians will lose. There will be more than one voice for the Palestinians instead of a collective legitimate leadership, and there will be many who will claim that they represent the Palestinians. The new leaders will lose the backing of the majority of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation will lose its present, world-wide respect and prestige. Those who are urging the Palestinian elements to strike at their legitimate leadership have specific objectives which they want to achieve. But we wonder about the objectives of those Palestinians who fight their brothers and kill their kinsmen in Lebanon.

Sawt Al Shaab: Executing Israel's dirty work

THOSE WHO bet on the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the siege of Beirut lost. But those who bet on the destruction of the PLO at the hands of the Arabs have won. Following the Beirut siege, the PLO leadership came out with its morale high only to face internal divisions and erosions. This culminated in the split and the Libyan-Syrian backing of the dissidents that have launched a campaign against Arafat's leadership which led the Palestinians in the struggle for liberation for the past 20 years. The Israeli invasion has thus achieved its objectives in launching the 'Peace for Galilee' campaign in Lebanon.

Whatever the results of the current conflict, the dissidents will not come out victorious for they will remain mere tools in the hands of the Syrians and Libyans who have supported them and urged them to take up arms against their own brothers and kinsmen. Their current action will remain a mark of disgrace for all future Palestinian generations to see. They have offered a great service to Israel and have carried out, the dirty work which Israel failed to do last year.

Deep-rooted antagonisms within the PLO structure

By David Butler

THE RADICAL movements in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — the now merged Popular and Democratic Fronts — have called for reforms in the organisation, condemning the cliquishness of the leadership and corruption in the official ranks. It is a familiar theme, but it has added impact now because it echoes the complaints of those fateful fighters and officials who have deserted Yasser Arafat because they are fed up with the PLO chairman's ambiguities, nepotism and the indulgences of flunkies who have become fat on what they are alleged to have milked from the PLO's coffers.

But is a corrective movement, with or without Mr. Arafat and his band of loyal "Abus", really on the cards, or is the PLO washed up with one group of desperadoes protecting an irrelevant independence in northern Lebanon and another group hostage to Syria?

For Mr. Arafat, the radicals, the rebels and all Palestinians involved with the PLO there is clearly little alternative to trying to soldier on and salvage what they can from a bleak situation. But in historical terms the conclusion seems inescapable that the PLO has little future. At a similarly low point for the PLO after the 1970-71 war in Jordan there was a lively debate in Beirut's many journals about what had gone wrong. The critical camp, led by the Syrian professor Sadiq Al Azm, said that the "resistance", meaning Fatah, had failed to grasp the conflict between it and the Arab regimes and had become merely a Palestinian version of those regimes. It had failed to become a party of the proletariat.

For the defence, Naji Alouh countered that a revolutionary proletariat and party could not be conjured up out of the thin air by a mere act of intellectual will. The leadership of the "Revolution" may be petit bourgeois, he conceded, but it was the only one the Palestinians had and they must make do with it for the time being.

But the PLO as "Revolution" was always a difficult concept. It was revolutionary when after the 1967 war the Palestinians in Lebanon took over control of their affairs in the camps, and by the



guerrilla action took an initiative which prevented the Arab governments being pulled into a humiliating peace with Israel. Yet how far could that revolution go? The Palestinian workers were for the most part refugees doing menial jobs on a daily basis and marginalised from the centres of economic activity in their host countries. And the better off Palestinians who led and bankrolled the PLO were moved to do so by the fact that although they could make money in the Arab world, they had neither the political clout nor the legal status to make those earnings secure. All that would change if they had a patch of Palestine to call their own. The refugees could no more be termed the vanguard of the Arab proletariat than the PLO as a whole could act as a surrogate for it.

After the Jordan war, the "Revolution" side of the PLO began to fade — "proper" revolutionaries do not hijack airliners — and the October 1973 war the Arab governments regained the initiative, confronting the PLO with

the hard choices which to a certain extent it still faces. The Arab governments were now in a position to negotiate an "honourable" peace with Israel, with the United States acting as referee. The PLO could reject such moves outright, do battle with those Arab regimes and hope that the Arab masses would come to its assistance; or it could join the process while insisting that the last word on the Palestinian issue belonged to it. Hence, on one side, the "Rejection Front" of the PFLP, PFLP-GC/Libya and ALP/Iraq, and on the other, the transitional programme of 1974 calling in effect for a West Bank and Gaza state.

From then on the PLO was on the defensive, striving to protect its last real asset — its independence in Lebanon, on which was based the support it enjoyed from most Palestinians and which was an obstacle to the Middle East conflict being settled through territorial peace treaties between Israel and the Arab states. But that independence was based on

the shakiest of grounds — the inbuilt weakness of the Lebanese state which had enabled the Palestinians to take over their own affairs, but which at the same time was the decisive factor in the multiplicity of shapes the continuing Lebanese conflict has taken. The PLO allied itself with the Lebanese left, but it was an alliance founded more on common enemies than on shared interests. The PLO saw the Maronite militias as spearheading an assault on its own independence by the enemies without — the U.S., Israel and Arab "reaction". But the leftists saw the Maronites as defending the ancient regime and fighting to block political, and to a lesser extent, economic reform.

The PLO was concerned above all to protect its own status in Lebanon, not with Lebanese reforms, and it is therefore not surprising that many Lebanese leftists began to feel betrayed by the PLO, and the main Shi'ite group, Amal, ended up fighting against the PLO (although Amal did fight well against the Israelis in 1982). While the PLO strove, as other external forces have been doing in Lebanon for the last 150 years, to protect its status by manipulating local conflicts, vested interests grew to predominate in the bureaucracy. Oras Abu Iyyad put it in a recent interview: "... the principles of accountability and public responsibility of Palestinians have been laid aside. Instead a residue of inertia has accumulated — I protect this group or that inside the Revolution; another person protects another group. If it is allowed to go on, the whole thing turns into a bazaar."

There were, to be sure, many bright spots in the PLO's paralysed institutions. But at the same time PLO offices were filled with salaried employees serving no discernible function, but who might graduate to the BMW or Mercedes set by accepting the patronage of one or other Abu, who might in turn use his armed retinue for protection rackets or dealing in stolen goods. This phenomenon of patrons' fiefdoms was well ingrained in the Lebanese system, and the problem of corruption in the PLO was exacerbated by the very way in which resources were generated. This was not from the productive ac-

tivities of Palestinian "society", but from taxes on Palestinians working in Arab countries, grants from Arab governments and investment. The wastage of these resources in their subsequent allocation was penalised neither by market disciplines nor by the social and economic breakdown which is the common outcome of such practices in similarly top-heavy Third World states.

As the inertia and self-seeking set in, the PLO's independence in

Lebanon began to appear as an end in itself. But now the independence is virtually finished, there seems nowhere the current generation of Palestinian leaders can go but further under Syria's sway; and Syria, as Al Ba'th succinctly explained some months ago, "rejects the logic of the independence of Palestinian decisions when those decisions concern the Arab-Israeli conflict". — Middle East International, London.

LETTERS

KTD water usable

To the Editor:

Having most keenly read the article entitled "Jordan's water pollution is a product of growth and development", (Jordan Times, Sept. 7, 1983), I would like to make the following comments:

It is a matter of fact that Zarqa River is polluted. No one should dispute this fact. However, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has conducted an extensive study into the physical, chemical, and biological state of the Zarqa River, and King Talal Dam (KTD). This study was sponsored by the Drinking Water Corporation and lasted for three years (1980-1983). This study, concludes, based on facts and figures, that KTD is not "a container for polluted water and toxic waste" as stated in the above mentioned article. Contrary to that view, our study reveals two main facts. Firstly, Zarqa River, though it may be a recipient for heavy organic pollution loads up stream, it goes through a process of effective natural purification, and some contributaries along the flow down stream from Sukhneh dilute the remaining pollution load. The Water quality near Jerash Bridge is very much improved to a degree that carab fish, a dominant species of fish in the River, can survive and multiply. The existence of fish in Zarqa River is a good indication any way.

Regarding toxic waste in Zarqa River, one must realise that almost all the industries located in the catchment area deals with consumer goods made from semi-finished imported stock materials. There is no toxic waste as such.

Secondly, the study reveals that the situation in KTD is not as grim as the above article sees it. The notion that the Dam is a storage for toxic waste and "its water cannot be used for either drinking or irrigation" is a premature statement lacking scientific evidence.

One does not wish to go into details of the original feasibility studies which prompted the government to construct this vital water reservoir. But it is fair to say that it was designed to receive storm water in winter seasons and save huge quantities of valuable fresh water from reaching the Dead Sea. The regular winter discharge of the stored capacity constitutes a positive measure of flushing most of the settled sludge.

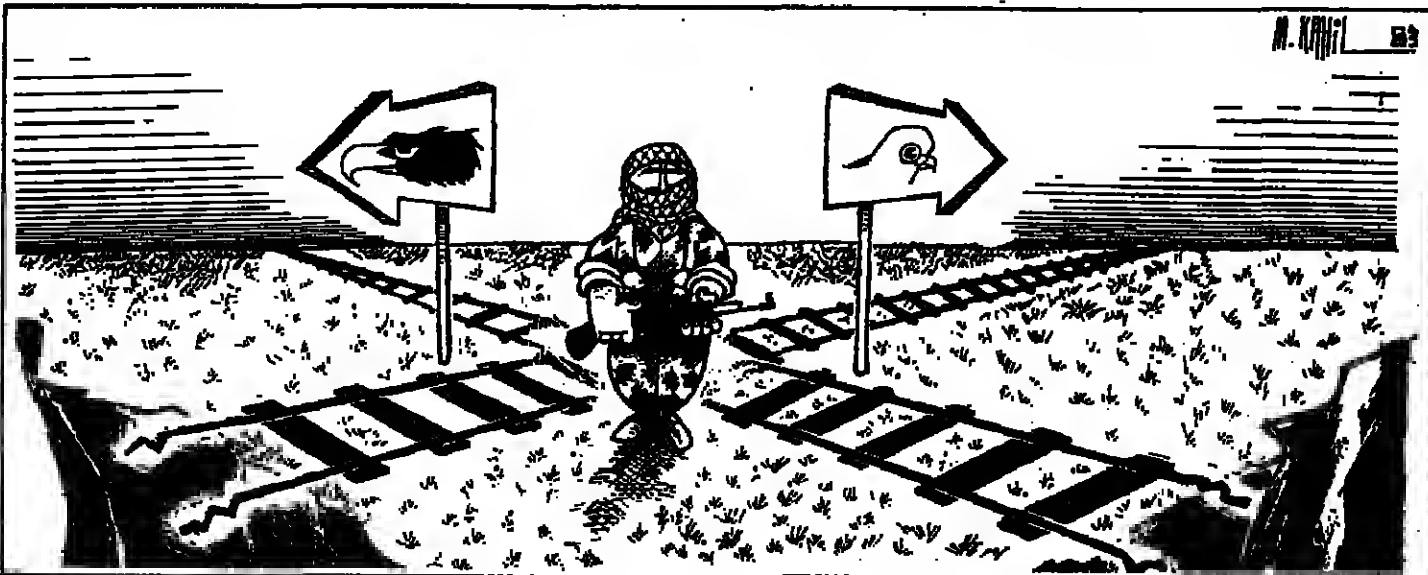
The study also reveals that the water quality in the Dam is within acceptable range for unrestricted irrigation purposes. The heavy metals and trace elements are within the range of World Health Organisation (WHO) standards for drinking water. This fact signifies the effect of winter floods and the contribution they make on the total storage capacity of the Dam.

Regarding eutrophication, Zarqa River is recognised as the source for the nitrogenous and phosphorus compounds present in the water. Algae growth is observed in successive years but the effect was not on the quality of water available for irrigation rather than the interference with some techniques of irrigation such as drip irrigation.

Finally, I would like to say that the government is not lax about resolving the water pollution problems. There is National Standard 202, which obliges industry to completely treat its liquid effluent before discharge into water streams wadis, and cesspools. Some scientists consider standard 202 as too strict. On the other hand there is also a national standard for drinking water which is in line with WHO guide lines.

It is my wish to clarify misinterpretation of facts and situations. I would also welcome any Jordanian researcher who wishes to know the facts we gathered regarding the water quality in KTD. I hope that what has been stated above has helped to show that KTD is not totally polluted as the article described it.

Dr. Hani Shaka's
Head, Environmental Pollution Studies
Industrial Chemistry Department
Royal Scientific Society - Amman.



India reinforces position in the nuclear arena

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

With the successful commissioning in July of the first unit of an atomic power plant in the southern state of Tamilnadu India has become the seventh country in the world to design, build and commission a nuclear reactor completely relying on indigenous technology.

The project, situated at Kalpakkam near Madras, is the third nuclear reactor in India. The first two, one at Tarapur near Bombay in western India and the other at Ranapratapsagar in northwestern Rajasthan, were built with foreign technical know-how. Although the responsibility for construction and installation rested with Indian engineers, both plants relied on imported technology. The Tarapur plant was built on a turn-key contract with the U.S.-based General Electric group and the Ranapratapsagar reactor was built

with Canadian assistance. Many of the components, nuclear and non-nuclear, for the Ranapratapsagar plant was produced in India and the plant itself was commissioned by Indian engineers.

Drawing lessons from the first two projects and retaining the links with their overseas partners, Indian engineers embarked on the ambitious Kalpakkam project and the basic layouts and designs were mostly completed by 1972.

Ever since India successfully tested an atomic device in 1974,

international attention, rather apprehensively, to say the least, was focused on the sub-continent's nuclear activities. Despite repeated government policy statements that India intends to use its nuclear potential purely for generating energy and its programmes do not include the development of nuclear weapons, fears of the Third World country acquiring such capability lingered.

However, Indian scientists and politicians point out, the building and commissioning of the Kalpakkam plant should go a long way in allaying such fears. By the same token, the capability to build nuclear plants and to have them running with no foreign help should also convince the world beyond any doubt that India, if it chose to do so, could embark upon developing atomic weapons. Western observers say.

India's consistent refusal to open its nuclear reactors for international inspection or to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which it describes as "discriminatory", has also helped fuel speculation. As a result, the United States, India's supplier of nuclear fuel, for the Tarapur plant, imposed an embargo in 1978 against supplying the fuel to India. It was not until 1982 that a compromise of a sort was reached under which France undertook to supply the fuel.

Fuel-oriented design

The Indian stride towards self-reliance in the nuclear field was motivated by the problems it had to face with the supply of fuel for the Tarapur plant, which requires high-grade uranium. Although India mines, purifies and converts into rods its own fuel, the grade is not high enough to suit the U.S.-supplied plant at Tarapur. Therefore, the reliance on the U.S. for high-grade uranium led to intensified research and the plants at Ranapratapsagar and Kalpakkam have been designed to suit the Indian grade of fuel, mined from the eastern state of Bihar.

Safety measures

High standard of safety measures is observed in all Indian nuclear plants, according to senior government officials.

The Kalpakkam plant has imposed stringent safety measures against possible radiation and its design and construction have been carried out with special emphasis on safety, says Dr. M.R. Srinivasan, a senior official at the Department of Atomic Energy in New Delhi. Special techniques are adopted at Kalpakkam to contain even the "worst conceivable accident" (known in technical terminology as "maximum credible accident"), he points out. Following the accident at the U.S. Three Mile Island nuclear plant many new safety features were built into the plant, other officials say.

The Kalpakkam plant, employing natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant, have two units, the first of which was commissioned in July. Each unit has an installed capacity of 235 megawatts and "sent-out" capacity of 215 megawatts. The second unit is expected to be operational by end of 1984.

Experimental technology

Dr. Srinivasan says the civil construction aspects of the Kalpakkam plant are also ambitious. The construction of the reactor dome in prestressed concrete was

the first such effort in India which was undertaken using locally available design and expertise, he says.

He describes the commissioning of the Kalpakkam plant as "a momentous event in the history" of the Indian nuclear programme. With the breakthrough at Kalpakkam, India has joined the select band of countries which have the capability to build their own nuclear plants with no imported technology. Outside the United States, the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Canada, Sweden and Japan, India is the only country that has established such capability, Dr. Srinivasan points out.

Far-reaching strategy

The strategy adopted for India's nuclear power programme is that heavy water power reactors using natural uranium would produce power and plutonium in the first stage, the plutonium produced from these reactors would be used to set up high-breeding ratio fast reactors to produce additional power and plutonium in the second stage, according to published reports. In the third stage thorium would be utilised in the fast reactors which would provide unlimited sources of power, the reports say.

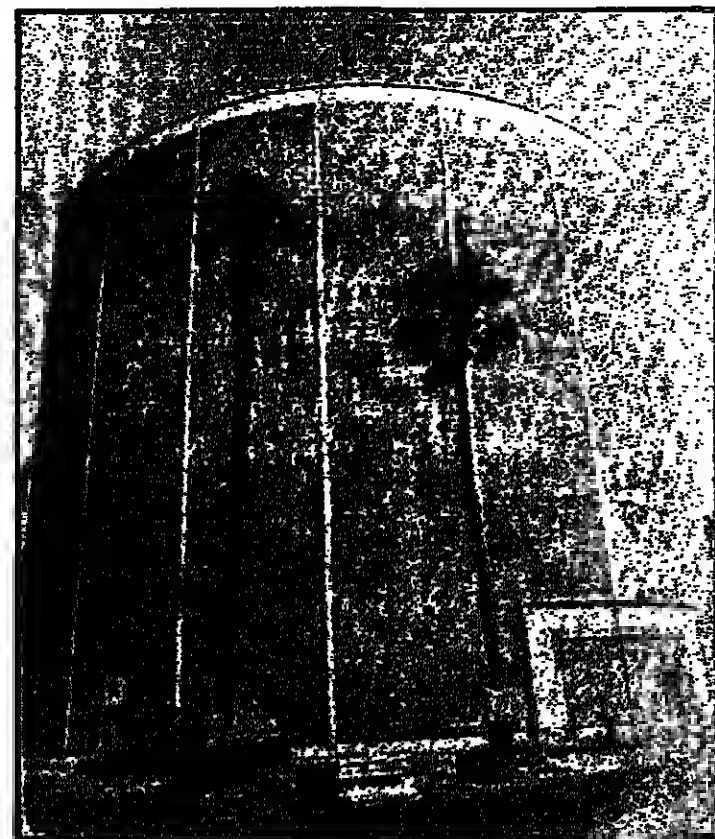
Research laboratories attached with the Kalpakkam plant are engaged in developing the "fast breeder" technology and once breakthroughs are achieved in the research, India plans to implement its full nuclear strategy aimed at utilising the limitless scope of the country's nuclear potential, officials say.

Having proved its potential in

the field, India hopes to get much ahead with its nuclear activities for generating energy. Work has already started on two other nuclear power plants; one at Narora in the central Uttar Pradesh and another at Kakrapar in western Gujarat state. It is estimated that once all the plants are operational — those already built as well as the ones under construction — India can hope for a total of 2,250 megawatts of electricity generated

from its nuclear programme alone.

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, who headed the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and died in an air disaster in 1966, had summed the Indian nuclear potential: "...when nuclear energy has been successfully applied for power production, in say, a couple of decades from now, India will not have to look abroad for its experts, but will find them ready at hand."



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SPORTS

China streaks ahead in Asian athletics

KUWAIT (R) — China won five of the eight gold medals on the third day of the Asian Athletics Championships here on Monday, but giant high-jumper Zhu Jianhua failed to better his world record mark.

With two more days to go, the medals table has become a one-horse race, with the Chinese already clutching 10 golds, way ahead of Taiwan. Japan and Kuwait all on the two gold medals mark.

The Japanese won both their golds Monday, when woman hurdler Yoko Sato just pipped her team-mate Chizuko Akimoto on the line in the 400 metres hurdles and Hisako Hashimoto edged out China's Ye Liyanying in the women's heptathlon.

Lanky Chinese high-jumper Zhu Jianhua, who shattered his own world record when he leapt

2.38 metres in his home city of Shanghai six weeks ago, won the gold on Monday in a saunter with a leap of 2.31 metres.

He then raised the bar to 2.39 metres to go for a new world best, tried twice in vain then gave up. "His knee was troubling him," Zhu's coach Hu Hong Fei told Reuters later. "He'll probably have another go at the record in Los Angeles (at next summer's Olympic Games)."

China, second to Japan in the athletics medals table at last year's Asian Games in New Delhi, also grabbed Monday's women's javelin, women's long jump, men's discus and men's 5,000 metres.

In the latter, Zhang Guowei annihilated his competitors from the start and was 150 metres clear of his nearest challengers when he crossed the line in 14 minutes

07.72 seconds.

India's Raj Kumar ran a well-plotted race to take the silver, attacking South Korean Park Kyong Dock at the end of the back straight on the final lap to grab the silver. The South Korean took the bronze.

The most spectacular victory of the day was in the men's 400 metres hurdles, when Ahmed Hamada, from tiny Bahrain, shattered the Asian record with a time of 49.44 seconds and left his nearest challenger 10 metres behind at the line.

Hamada also impressed when he won his heat in the men's 400 metres on the flat, suggesting he may be able to give Bahrain a cluster of islands farther down the Gulf from here, another gold medal in the final of the event on Tuesday.

Japan's Hashimoto wrapped up

the women's heptathlon with a total of 5,486 points although China's Ye Liyanying won the final event, the 800 metres.

The Chinese girl took the heptathlon silver and Cheng Jing Yun of Taiwan the bronze.

China's Li Winan came away with the gold in the men's discus, with a throw of 55.4 metres, with Singh Ajmer of India capturing the silver and Najim Abdul Razaq the bronze.

Completing the rout for the Chinese was girl long-jumper Liao Wenfen, who leapt 6.21 metres.

The terraces at the 50,000-capacity Kazma Stadium were again almost deserted Monday, giving the athletes, with the exception of Gulf stars such as Hamada, little encouragement to post their best times.

Monday's women's 200 and 400 metres heats promised neck-and-neck battles in both finals on Tuesday between Filipino Lydia de Vega and India's great sprint hope P.T. Usha.

Glamour Girl de Vega, 18, has already netted the gold in the 100 metres, which the Indian girl decided to skip to preserve her energy for the longer sprints.

Lydia's father Francisco has been trying to shake off her image as a film star, played up recently in press reports.

"She starred in a documentary film about herself, that's all. Besides, it was a flop," he told reporters.

Nevertheless, the teenage girl sprinter's every move rivets most men in the crowd and if she succeeds in landing the triple sprint crown, the star image is bound to stick, like it or not.

Chinese visitors defeat national volleyball team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting Chinese volleyball team confirmed their supremacy on Sunday by defeating the national Jordanian volleyball team 3-0 in the last match of their visit.

The first game was a swift one with the Chinese displaying their world class play and inflicting a heavy 15-3 defeat on the Jordanian team.

The Chinese cooled down in the second and third game winning 15-5 and 15-10.

The match was attended by Director of Youth and Welfare Organisation Mr. Mohammad Jassal, Aba Al Tayeb deputising for the Minister of Culture and Youth.

The Chinese team left Amman Monday morning at the end of their week-long visit arranged by Jordanian Volleyball Federation.

During their stay the visitors played four matches, two against the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. The other two matches against the national team.

Stenmark, Wenzel face Olympic ban

BERNE (R) — The International Ski Federation is to recommend to the International Olympic Committee that double Olympic gold medalists Ingemar Stenmark and Hanni Wenzel be banned from the Sarajevo winter games.

A communique issued by the federation Sunday said it had voted in favour of banning Stenmark and Wenzel, both 27, from the February games.

The two skiers had been issued with special licences allowing them to arrange their own commercial contracts, but the federation decided holders of the permits should be ineligible for Olympic competition.

When Stenmark was given the licence three years ago he was quoted as saying he did not think he would be still competing in 1984, but he has since made it clear that he would like to defend his slalom and giant slalom titles.

Motor Cycle Grand Prix returns to Nuerburging

BONN (R) — The West German Motor Cycle Grand Prix returns to the once notorious Nuerburging circuit next year after a three-year absence, race organisers said on Monday.

At least 144 deaths occurred on the old, tortuous 22.8 km track which was axed from both car and Motor Cycle Grand Prix calendars because drivers and riders said it was too dangerous.

Construction work to reduce the circuit to just 4.1 km was completed this year.

Mabbutt lost to Robson for England's match with Luxembourg

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson Monday lost the services of aggressive midfielder Gary Mabbutt for the important European Soccer Championship match against Luxembourg next week.

Only hours after naming a familiar squad for the contest in Luxembourg, which along with a match in Athens the same night between Greece and Denmark will decide who goes to next year's European Championship finals in France from Group Three, Robson learned he will have to do without the Tottenham midfielder.

Mabbutt suffered a groin injury in a league match last Saturday and learned Monday he will be out of action for three weeks. "He has a badly torn adductor muscle," his club reported.

Robson had made only one change from the squad named for the match against Hungary last month, recalling Liverpool defender Phil Neal in place of Russell Osman of Ipswich, but he still has doubts about the fitness of striker Trevor Francis.

England's hopes of qualifying from the group were revived by Denmark's defeat in Hungary two weeks ago. But if Denmark beat Greece, England are eliminated, should Denmark draw, England must win and if the Danes lose, England could scramble in on a draw.

"Because we can still qualify for the finals, I did not feel this was the time to experiment," Robson said. "If that was not the case I would probably have brought in some of the youngsters, but now

they will have to wait." Francis, Tony Woodcock of Arsenal, Tottenham's Ray Clemence and Manchester United's Mike Duxbury were all forced to withdraw from the squad for the Hungary game, but are all in again.

Francis has played only once for his Italian club Sampdoria since the Hungary match and his injured ankle is now in plaster. But Robson said: "He still thinks he might be fit for us."

England's attacking combination for Luxembourg depends on his fitness, though Woodcock must be hopeful of a recall after scoring five goals against Aston Villa nine days ago.

Neal's return will free John Gregory to bid for Mabbutt's midfield job.

West Indies, Indian Cricket Board President's XI draw

NAGPUR, India (R) — West Indies reserve wicketkeeper Milton Pydanna enlivened an otherwise tame finish to the three-day match against an Indian Cricket Board President's XI here Monday.

The unscathed Pydanna survived a hesitant start and hit the top score of 59 in a lacklustre second innings of 254 for nine declared on the third and final day.

West Indies, 43 ahead on first innings, left the President's side an improbable victory target of 298 and they were reduced to 52 for four by the finish.

The touring team, who resumed on 60 for two, failed to exploit some moderate bowling until Pydanna showed the way, hammering left arm spinner Maninder Singh for three fours in one over.

West Indies quickly lost overnight batsman Jeff Dujon, who was run out for 15 by a fine throw from Suresh Kumar at deep cover

while trying to steal a third run. Gomes, six not out overnight, and Pydanna shared a fourth wicket stand of 68 — the biggest of the innings — but Gomes scored mostly through snicks and glides before off spinner Shivali Yadav had him caught at forward short leg by Gursaran Singh for 39.

Gomes was the first of three wickets to tumble while 14 runs were added which left West Indies floundering on 159 for six.

Pydanna pulled them out of trouble, supported by fast bowlers Andy Roberts (29) and Wayne Daniel (28 not out), and the next three wickets put on 95.

The President's side lost four wickets for 19 after an opening stand of 33, with the off spin of Harper and Gomes claiming three of the wickets.

West Indies have now drawn five of their six first-class tour games.

Hinault makes victorious comeback

CUISEAUX, France (R) — Bernard Hinault made an impressive racing comeback on Monday by winning the Cuiseaux International Pairs Cyclo-Cross, partnered by French compatriot Daniel Perret.

Cheered on by almost 8,000 fans, Hinault and Perret completed the 30.45 km circuit event in one hour 30 minutes 16 seconds — 45 seconds ahead of their closest rivals.

Hinault missed most of this year's road race season because of a knee injury which needed surgery. His last major victory was the Tour of Spain six months ago.

The outspoken four times Tour de France winner, who parted company with his Renault team in September after a protracted personality clash with the manager, is now forming his own band-picked squad for next season.

Dope test ritual resembles spy movie, pagan ceremony

KUWAIT (R) — It was like something out of a spy movie. Unknown to brawny Chinese athlete Xie Yingli, he had been shadowed by a stranger from the moment he made his first throw in the men's hammer final at the Asian Athletics Championships here.

But the "shadow" was not an American or Russian agent. He was a Kuwaiti student "spotter" whose job was to make sure Xie, who had been secretly chosen at random before the event, went straight to a "dope test" immediately afterwards.

Xie, who won the gold medal and will keep it unless his drug test proves positive, was one of several athletes picked out by Dr. Aaren Lundqvist of Sweden, representing the medical committee of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF).

To ensure fairness, Lundqvist

had decided in advance to pick the athlete who finished in a certain position.

In this case, he had decided to test the winner. In other events, a lower position was chosen in advance, with the random effect generally aimed at discouraging the use of illegal drugs to improve performance.

The dope test ritual, which starts with the "spotter" keeping a constant eye on his man, ends in a bare stone-walled dressing room beneath the grandstand with what resembles some pagan ceremony of candle-burning, bottle-sealing and lot-drawing.

Jovial Sudanese doctor Hassan Zumrawi, on behalf of the Kuwaiti organisers, presided over this ceremony as the bulky Xie, wearing a red track suit and a golden snail, was led in by his "spotter".

"Do you understand you have

been chosen at random for a urine test?" Dr. Zumrawi asked him.

"No speak English. I go get coach," Xie replied, rushing from the room. His spotter was up and on behind him in a flash, mindful of the IAAF rules that the athlete be watched until the moment he provides his urine.

When Xie, a Chinese official and the spotter returned, the athlete was asked to choose any one of 20 empty plastic containers in which to provide his urine.

The choice is one of many procedures, all witnessed by a second member of the athlete's delegation, aimed at removing any suggestion of bias or possibility of adding drugs to the urine.

Xie's spotter maintained a discreet but vigilant distance as the hammer thrower provided his sample.

If the athlete fails to do so, common as a result of dehydration, he is pilled with cold drinks for up to an hour.

Xie, clearly relieved after his gold-winning performance, had no difficulty providing the necessary 100 centilitres.

After a series of basic chemistry procedures, Dr. Zumrawi, burning red sealing wax with a candle, sealed the sample in a small jar which then, with its neat red top, bore an uncanny resemblance to a miniature whisky bottle.

The Chinese athlete was then asked to draw lots from an envelope. What he pulled out was a number which was then stuck in the bottle as a coded reference to ensure that no-one, on its trip to a London laboratory for tests, knew from whom it had come.

The chief medical delegate himself, in this case Dr. Lundqvist, carries each day's samples himself, locks them in a safe and takes them personally to the laboratory.

The lab tests take three or four weeks. If the sample contains illegal drugs, the athlete is automatically disqualified.

Connors, Evert Lloyd win mixed doubles championships

HOUSTON (R) — Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd beat fellow Americans Roscoe Tanner and Andrea Jaeger 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 Sunday night to win the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

It was the first time they had played as partners since 1974, when they were engaged to be married.

They each won \$50,000 while Tanner and Jaeger each received \$25,000.

Connors and Evert Lloyd, who have won 22 major singles championships between them, took the upper band in the match by

breaking Jaeger's service in the third game, the only break they needed to win the first set.

A break against Jaeger in the seventh game as the turning point of the second set and the same held true in the third set, when she again lost her serve in the seventh game.

"I think I lost my serve 15 times," said Jaeger, who actually bled serve twice in five games. "I kept serving and I kept losing."

Connors and Evert-Lloyd said their service returns were the key to the victory, which took one

hour, 37 minutes. "We didn't miss many," Connors said. "We made Roscoe hit a lot of shots and Andrea didn't serve as well as she can. She missed a lot of first serves, which gave us a chance to tee off on her second serve."

Evert Lloyd said: "I think Jimmy and I have the best returns in the game. That helped a lot."

Connors and Evert Lloyd reached the finals of the 1974 U.S. Open, the closest they had previously come to winning a major mixed doubles.

TIME


GRENADEAN PLOT TO KILL BISHOP, blame CIA. HOT PAPERS: Inner fears of Grenadian Marxists (late reports from Grenada) DEPLOYMENT BEGINS (Amid protests, missiles arrive in Europe) THRIVING ON CRISIS (Greece's Papandreu keeps things boiling)

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Grenada resumes normal contacts with outside world

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — Grenada took several steps towards normalisation Monday as contact with the rest of the world was reopened via air, telex and telephone.

For the first time since the U.S.-led invasion on Oct. 25, Grenada's airport at Pears was officially declared open, and Liat, the small airline which services the country, said it expected to have commercial flights operating Monday or Tuesday.

Since the invasion, all air transportation has been aboard U.S. military flights taking off and landing at Grenada's unfinished southern airstrip on which Cubans were working at the time of the invasion.

Over the weekend, a few international telephone lines rang into action, although lines were scarce and calls were severely limited.

Telex facilities, too, were being restored and were expected to be operating Monday, according to a spokesman for the U.S. mission in Grenada.

In another post-invasion development former Deputy Premier Bernard Coard and Grenadian Gen. Hudson Austin, who carried out the coup that led to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's death, were moved back into prison cells on the island.

The two, captured within days of the coup, had been held since then aboard U.S. ships offshore.

The two coup leaders were taken by helicopter with four others, including Mr. Coard's wife Phyllis, from the aircraft carrier Saipan to a soccer stadium, then by bus to the prison near the capital, said special services inspector Kim Louis of Saint Lucia.

Blindfolded and handcuffed, with the men stripped to the waist, they were put in individual cells, and the Americans turned over custody of the six to the Caribbean security force, he added.

"The U.S. force continued to draw support from residents of the island, with prominent Grenadians saying six months was too soon to hold elections, and they wanted American troops to remain on Grenada."

"We can't have representative government in six months after four and a half years with no party political activity," John Wags, one of the island's two dentists and a former elected official, told a group of visiting U.S. congressmen.

The group, headed by Washington Democrat Thomas Foley, Sunday held discussions with Grenadian citizens.

The Grenadians also pleaded for help in completing their unfinished runway, which they see as a way to bring in tourist income.

One of the visiting congressmen, representative Don Bonker, also of Washington, said, delegation members agreed on the need to assist in some way with the completion of the airport, although he did not know what form such help might take.

Mr. Bonker said several of the congressmen had been "suspicious" of their itinerary, planned by the State Department, and had finally requested to hear an opposition voice. In response to that request, they were introduced to two former members of the Bishop government.

Mr. Bonker said one of them, former Fisheries and Industries Minister Kendrick Radix, candidly criticised the U.S. intervention.

"He told us that he thought the Grenadians were strong enough to endure the chaos they had been

going through," Mr. Bonker said. "He condemned the U.S. action even though it saved his life."

Several other Bishop ministers were killed along with the Prime Minister, and Mr. Radix himself had been arrested by the new military government.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials said they still hoped to remove American military forces from Grenada as soon as possible, despite requests from Grenada's governor-general that some U.S. troops remain until elections are held.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, interviewed on ABC Television, said the timing of the withdrawal would depend on how quickly conditions on the island returned to normal and how rapidly forces from other Caribbean states could be assembled to take over a policing role.

Grenadian Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, the only civilian authority on the island, has said he hopes to hold elections within six months to a year and that he would prefer some American forces to remain in Grenada until the elections were over.

Mr. Weinberger said he had no idea how long U.S. troops would have to stay, but he added, "the sooner we can get out completely, the better."

Gen. John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. military joint chiefs of staff, said a year's stay was too long.

"We ought to get out of there as rapidly as we can and let the East Caribbean states help Grenada with the policing problems and get on with establishing the new government," he said in an interview on NBC television. "I don't believe American forces are needed for that."

President Reagan late Sunday met Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga in a private White House session to discuss Grenada's future and the situation elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Invasion criticised

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Andropov absent from Kremlin parade



Yuri Andropov

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Yuri Andropov was absent Monday from the group of politburo members reviewing the traditional revolution day parade, heightening speculation that he may be seriously ill.

It was the first time in memory

that a Soviet leader had failed to attend the Nov. 7 parade, highpoint of the Soviet calendar, when eyes at home and abroad are fixed on the leadership.

Mr. Andropov has not been seen in public for more than two months and did not turn up at an indoor Kremlin rally on Saturday in honour of Monday's 66th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

However, there were no indications that the condition of the 69-year-old Soviet leader was critical.

Defence Minister Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, making his traditional speech from the top of Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square, was flanked by veteran politburo member Konstantin Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

Mr. Andropov is officially said to have had a cold for the past few weeks, but Western observers and Soviet citizens alike, said only a much more serious complaint

would have kept a Soviet head of state away from the biggest event in Moscow's calendar.

The weather for the event was unusually clement, with temperatures of around plus five degrees centigrade and bright sunshine.

Soviet television commentators, in a clear attempt to curb any public anxiety about a change in the leadership because of Mr. Andropov's absence, introduced the broadcast of the parade with a reference to the "people's trust in our politburo headed by Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov."

Marshal Ustinov, in his "order of the day" published in the official press, made a similar reference.

"The Soviet people, soldiers of the army and navy, warmly approving and unanimously supporting the foreign and internal policy of the Soviet state, rally ever more tightly round the Communist Party and its Leninist

central committee and politburo headed by comrade Y.V. Andropov," the order said.

Soviet television heralded Monday's ceremonies with the usual festive programmes of song and dance ensembles, a generally reliable indication that no grave news was in the offing.

Following the Red Square parade Monday morning, members of the politburo were due to receive the heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow at a buffet in the Kremlin.

But several of those due to attend said they thought it exceedingly unlikely that Mr. Andropov would make an appearance there when he failed to appear in Red Square where the eyes of the nation would be on him.

Many diplomats experienced in the Kremlin's ways said it was possible that Mr. Andropov had a condition that often made it difficult for him to attend public functions but would not necessarily prevent him running the country.

Marshal Ustinov's speech contained standard attacks on United States' foreign policy, and the television commentary on the civilian parade of political floats contained several quotes on the same topic from Mr. Andropov.

Mr. Andropov's picture was also prominent on many of the motorised floats which drove across Red Square and was first in the parade of pictures of politburo members, behind Marx, Engels and Lenin, carried by marchers.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Communist Party's information department, told Western reporters after Mr. Andropov's absence at Saturday's ceremony he had a cold and it would be up to the Kremlin doctors to decide if he turned up Monday.

The military section of the parade, which lasted 45 minutes, revealed no noticeably new military hardware. Some of the equipment on display at the Nov. 7 parade has been obsolete for years and appears kept merely for display purposes, according to Western military attaches.

In his speech from the mausoleum, Marshal Ustinov repeated a statement from his ministry last month that preparations were under way for the installation of new Soviet missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Western diplomats here said it was inevitable, that doubts about Mr. Andropov's health would influence the stance of the United States in its relations with Moscow.

"The Americans cannot afford not to be concerned with the condition of the man they are supposed to be dealing with," one Western European envoy said.



Explorer's son off to the rescue

HAMILTON, Bermuda (R) — The son of ocean explorer Jacques Cousteau has left Bermuda with supplies for his father, whose experimental wind-powered vessel has been battered by storms while trying to cross the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Cousteau's 20-metre trimaran Moulin a Vent, powered by a 13-metre cylindrical sail, was battered by severe storms while attempting to sail from Algiers to New York. The explorer and his six crew were able to make some repairs and head on slowly through six-metre seas and 30-knot winds. But they reported that they were low on food and fuel, about 660 kilometres east of Bermuda. Further storms are forecast for the area.

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Deputy premier masterminded fall of Maurice Bishop, Barbados paper says

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — A Barbados newspaper said that official accounts coming to light in Grenada appear to confirm that Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard planned last month's coup on the Caribbean island.

The daily Nation reported that scores may have died in riots when the military took over on Oct. 19.

It said documentary evidence and statements by former leaders of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) indicated that the coup was the result of efforts by Mr. Coard and Marxist supporters to strengthen the revolution by setting it on a Moscow-oriented path.

Excerpts of NJM papers published in the Barbados daily suggested that Mr. Coard had been



Left to right: Maurice Bishop, Gen. Hudson Austin, Bernard Coard

planning for some time to overthrow Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, killed in the military takeover.

A former member of Mr. Bishop's cabinet, Kendrick Radix, told Reuters last week that Mr. Coard was behind the plot and

Reagan, Nakasone to hold talks in informal style



Ronald Reagan

HINODE, Japan (R) — President Reagan will dine in Japanese country style in a thatched farmhouse on the outskirts of Tokyo next Friday, sitting with legs folded on the floor as the guest of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

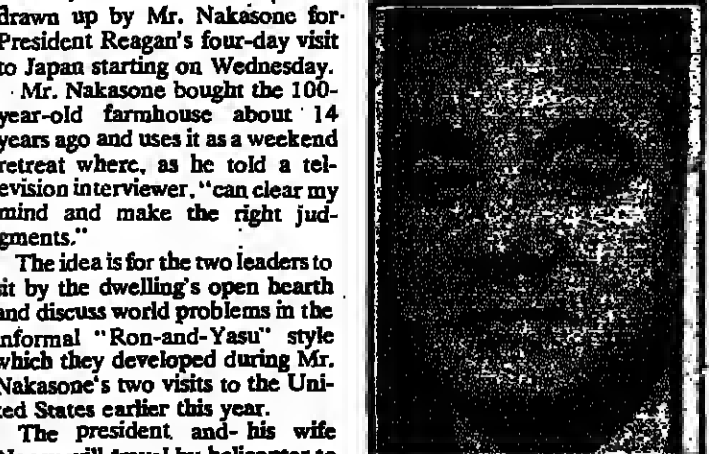
The engagement has been given pride of place in the programme drawn up by Mr. Nakasone for President Reagan's four-day visit to Japan starting on Wednesday.

Mr. Nakasone bought the 100-year-old farmhouse about 14 years ago and uses it as a weekend retreat where, as he told a television interviewer, "can clear my mind and make the right judgments."

The idea is for the two leaders to sit by the dwelling's open hearth and discuss world problems in the informal "Ron-and-Yasu" style which they developed during Mr. Nakasone's two visits to the United States earlier this year.

The president and his wife Nancy will travel by helicopter to the wooded village of Hinode 50 kilometres from central Tokyo, landing in the local school yard and driving straight to Mr. Nakasone's retreat.

The house is perched on a slope surrounded by dense bamboo thickets, cedar trees and apricot trees. Along the winding road persimmons shine out brightly against fading autumn leaves.



Yasuhiro Nakasone

The view is often compared with the setting of the classic Japanese movie "Seven Samurai" in which medieval Japanese warriors battle with brigands.

In the eyes of security men, the vista is not entirely pleasing. The wooded slopes, excellent for ensuring privacy, could also conceal

assailants.

For the past two weeks Hinode has been swamped by police trying to ensure no such attack would be possible. On the day of the visit itself, Hinode's 15,000 people expect to be outnumbered by armed guards.

For at least a week it has been impossible to use roads approaching Mr. Nakasone's house without being challenged by riot police.

The people of Hinode earn their living fishing for trout, growing mushrooms and by small industries such as the manufacture of Buddhist wooden grave markers.

The forthcoming presidential visit has already brought benefits. Long overdue road repairs have been suddenly rushed through. Tumbledown sheds and sheds that used to be local eyecases have been ripped down.

Until now, Hinode was little known to outsiders. Even local inhabitants often didn't know they had a prime minister in their midst at weekends.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE 'SURE' FINESSE THAT LOST

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ Q752
♥ 1092
♦ A J92
♠ 107

WEST
♦ 98
♥ J84
♦ 765
♠ K Q 952

EAST
♦ K J 1064
♥ Q75
♦ 884
♠ J4

SOUTH
♦ A3
♥ A K 63
♦ Q 103
♠ A 863

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♦
Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 NT
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♦.

Here's a hand that will be a strong candidate for the 1983 Bols Brillancy Prize. It was played in the star-studded St. James's Invitation Pairs in Manchester. Our hero in the East seat is Robert Reiplinger of France.

After South opened the bidding with one no trump, North employed the Stayman convention to check on the possibility of a 4-4 heart fit. With a near maximum opening, South naturally proceeded to three no trump

over North's invitation. West set the stage for what was to follow when he started the ball rolling with a low diamond. Dummy and East played low and declarer won the ten. A low heart was taken by West's jack and back came another diamond. Declarer played the nine from dummy and Reiplinger ducked again!

After overtaking with the queen of diamonds, declarer cashed his hearts as East shuffled a spade, and now it seemed he was playing for overtricks. His best shot was to find West with the king of spades, so he tried ace of spades and a spade to the queen. East won the king and cleverly refrained from cashing the rest of his aces. Instead, he shifted to a club. Declarer hopped up with the ace and confidently finessed the jack of diamonds. Reiplinger finally got to win his king of diamonds and the defenders took the rest of the tricks for down two!

Needless to say, that was a top score. No other pair succeeded, in defeating three no trumps two tricks. Indeed, at many tables that contract was made via an end play in spades.

that Gen. Hudson Austin, who led the military coup, was a willing accomplice.

The Nation said documents found in Grenada government offices described Mr. Bishop as having tremendous leadership ability but lacking the qualities to carry the revolution forward and transform the NJM into a Leninist party.

According to minutes of a NJM central committee meeting at which Mr. Bishop was not present one week before the military coup, the decision was taken to place the prime minister under house arrest, the paper said.

Serious sanctions must be applied to all delinquents regardless of who they were, the record said.

Mr. Bishop enjoyed wide popular support in Grenada. Local papers said he had been seeking a middle ground for the island which would have maintained its Marxist principles without falling under the domination of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Eyewitness accounts say a crowd of between 3,000 and 10,000 gathered in the market place of the capital, St. George's, after supporters freed Mr. Bishop from house arrest.

The former prime minister walked to Fort Rupert with a smaller group of supporters and tried to negotiate with military authorities.

At one stage, there were two explosions, which, according to some eyewitnesses were from grenades lobbed over the walls by soldiers outside the fort. Shooting then began outside the fort.

One witness, 19-year-old Steven Hall, told Reuters that three armoured vehicles started firing into the crowds, killing as many as 100 people.

Peter Thomas, a witness interviewed by the Caribbean news agency CANA, said there were 100 people inside the fort when firing started. They were armed, but Mr. Bishop told his supporters not to return the fire.

Disabled sub may reach Cuba today

WASHINGTON (R) — A disabled Soviet nuclear submarine, under tow by a Soviet tug off the U.S. Atlantic coast, should reach Cuba by Tuesday if the vessels stay on their present course and speed, U.S. government sources have said.

The Pentagon has said the ships were moving in the direction of Cuba but has refused to state officially that they were bound there.

The Victor III Class attack submarine, designed to hunt and destroy other vessels, was spotted by U.S. navy planes last week following on the surface of the choppy seas less than 800 kilometres east of Charleston, south Carolina.

Religious extremists want to make revolution, Malaysian premier says

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, accusing political groups of plotting a revolution, has said the country will resist any attempt to turn it into an Islamic republic.

The political groups were trying to topple Malaysia's elected government and abolish the monarchy, he told a conference in the predominantly Muslim eastern state of Terengganu Sunday.

Mr. Musa, who did not name the groups, said they were using religion to persuade Muslims to change the system of government by force.

"The fires of revolution are being fanned so that Malaysia will one day become an Islamic republic," he said.

Middle Eastern hand

Last month he made a similar accusation against a group of civil servants, academics and former army officers who he said were influenced by an Islamic republic in the Middle East. He did not name the country but intelligence sources said he was apparently referring to Iran.

Iran's ambassador to Malaysia, Mohammad Sadegh Ayatollahi, denied that Iran was fomenting Republican sentiment among Muslims, who make up half the country's 14 million population.

"We are not disseminating revolutionary ideas... this is a purely internal problem," he told Reuters.

Political analysts viewed Mr. Musa's speech as part of a government attempt to win support for a controversial constitutional amendment which would strip the king of his power to delay legislation.

The amendment, passed by parliament in August, sparked a crisis between the executive and the country's nine hereditary state rulers from whom a monarch is chosen every five years. The bill has so far not received the royal assent it needs to become law.

The legislation provides for all bills approved by the federal parliament or state assemblies to become law after 15 days without the signature of the king or individual state rulers.

Seoul, Islamabad to establish ties

SEOUL (R) — Pakistan and South Korea have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The South Korean foreign ministry announced Monday. It said the consul-general of each country had been named charge d'affaires pending appointment of full ambassadors. Ministry officials said Pakistan, which opened official ties with North Korea in 1972, hoped to increase political, economic, cultural and other cooperation with the South.

SEOUL (R) — A convicted Chinese spy has been freed from prison after confessing he worked for American intelligence, the China News Service (CNS) said Monday. Lo Cheng-Hsun, former Peking-appointed editor of a left-wing Hong Kong newspaper, was released on probation from a 10-year prison sentence, CNS said.

SEOUL (R) — Pope John Paul II will visit South Korea next May, foreign ministry officials said Monday. The visit will be part of celebrations marking the bicentenary of the introduction of Roman Catholicism to South Korea, where there are now about 1.4 million Catholics. In September, the Vatican approved the canonisation of 93 Koreans and 10 French missionaries martyred in Korea more than 100 years ago. South Korea also has more than seven million Protestants and over 10 million Buddhists.

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